Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME 31.] WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1820. [NUMBER 1545.

A CARD.

THE STEWARDS of the RACES have the pleasure of announcing to the SUBSCRIBERS at large, that the RACE BALL will take place on the Evening of the 18th.

Bombay, Jan. 12.

Advertisement.

MESSRS. ROBERT RICKARDS, ENEAS MACKINTOSH, JAMES LAW, and ROBERT DENT, having established a house of Agency at No. 15 *Bishopsgate street, London*, under the firm of RICKARDS, MACKINTOSH, LAW and Co., beg leve to inform their friends and the public in general, that they are prepared to undertake the management of all business consigned to their care; and as they are resolved to ristrict their transactions exclusively to those of Agency, Constituents who may honour them with their confidence, may depend on the fullest attention being paid to their interest. they beg leave further to intimate that Mr. WILLIAM MILBURN, is their authorized Agent in Bombay.

London, July, 1st 1819.

જાહેર ખબર*

મીશીઅરશ રાબરટ રીકારડશ તથા ઇનીઅશ મેકેનટાશ તથા જીઅશ લા તથા રાબરટ ડેનટ ઇલોકોઇ શ્રી લંડન મધે આડત નાં કામની પેઢી કાઢી છે તેપે ઢીની નીશેની ઇજે શ્રી લંડન મધે બીશીપ ગેટ નાં મોહોલામો નમબર ૧૫ મો* અને ઇપેઢી નું નામ ઇજે રીકારડ તથા મેકે નટાશ તથા લાની કંમપની* ઇશાકુબો શરવે પોતાનાં દોશ નોને તથા શરવે લોકોને ખબર આપેછેજે જેકોઇ તલોકો ઉપર પોતાનું કામ કાજ મોકલશેતે ક રવાને તજ્જારછે*બીજું ઇજે ઇ કંમપનીવાલાવો પોતાનો વેપાર મહીંકરશે ખશરશ આડતના જ્જ મ ઉપરે પેઢી કાઢી છ*શ્રાવા શતેજે શરવેલોકો બેશ્રીકર રહી ને પોતાનું કામકાજ હોઇતે મો કલે*અને તેલોકો રંમલાલીનેયો કશ્રાજ્શી શરવે તોકનું કામ કર શે*અનેકશીસુખચજ્જ મધે મીશ્રા ઉલીઅમ મીનબરન ઇકંપની

નો વકીલછે અગર ઇબાબે કો ઇને કાંઇ પુછવું હોઇતો તેથી પુ છીને વાકેફ થાઇ*

તા ૧લી જુલાઇ ૧૮૧૯

જાહેર નામા॥

રબર્ટ રિકાર્ડ્ઝ વ ઇમયાસ મ્યાકીંટાસ વ જેમસ લા વ રબર્ટ ડેંટ સાહેબ ત્યાની ઇંડનાંતીલ બિ શપ્સગેટ નામે રસ્તાંતીલ પંધરાવે ઘરીં સાવકારી પે ઢી માંડલી આહે ત્યા પેઢીચેં નામ રિકાર્ડ્ઝ વ મ્યા કીંટાસ વ લા વ કંપની તે વિનંતીકરુન આપલે મિત્રાંસ આણિ સર્વે લોકાંસ કળવિતાત કીં જેં સર્વ કામ ત્યાંચે સ્વાધીન કેલેં જાઈલ તેં ચાલવા યાસ તે તયાર આહેત આણિ ત્યાની પેઢીચેંચ કા માચા નેમ કેલા આહે ત્યાસાઠીં જે લોક ત્યાંજ વર વિશ્વાસતીલ ત્યાનેં નિશ્ચય જાણવેં કીં ત્યાં ચે લાભાસાઠીં બરાત મેહનત કેલી જાઈલ અ ણિ તે વિનંતીકરુન આપિલો કળવિતાત કીં મુંબઈમધ્યેં વિલ્યમ મિલ્બર્ન સાહેબ ત્યાંચા મુની મ નેમલા મેલા આહે

લંડન જુલઇ તારીખ ૧ સન ૧૮૧૯

Advertisement.

THE Brig ENTERPRISE, of 134 Tons will Sail for Cochin, about the 15th Instant, and will receive Freight for that, or any other intermediate Port on the Malabar Coast. Apply at the Office of Messrs. JOHN LECKIE, & Co.

Bombay, Jan. 12.

Advertisement,

For Freight
TO MUSCAT
OR ANY OTHER PORT IN THE
Gulf of Persia,
OR TO THE COAST OF
Malabar, Ceylon,
OR TO THE COASTS OF
Corromandel or Malay,
OR TO THE
Isle of France,
The Good Brig the
F O X,

OF the Burthen of 95 Tons, sheathed with Copper, and sails remarkably fast. Apply to the Owner on Board.

Bombay, Jan. 12.

For Sale,
AT THE
Gazette Office.

One Copy of Thomson's Alcedo 5 Vols. Quar. in boards, Rupees.	60
Marsden's Malay Grammar and Dictionary, 2 Vols Quarto.	40

Bombay, Nov. 9th 1819.

NEW AUCTION ROOMS.
John Yeates,
WILL SELL
This Day.
SEVERAL Articles of Furniture, Hodgson's Beer and other Liquors.
Carriage Horses.

At 12 o'clock will be put up, (separately or together) a pair of large strong Carriage Horses, (formerly the property of the late H. G. MACKLIN, Esq.) and capable of a great deal of work, either as Buggy or Carriage Horses.

ALSO,

A Shigram Po, with a pair of Bay Arab Horses, and Harness complete, and two Saddle Horses.

Apollo House, Jan. 12.

Superfine Cloths.
John Yeates,
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On THURSDAY *(to-morrow)* 13th Inst.
AT 11 O'CLOCK,

AN Invoice of Scarlet, Purple, Yellow and Brown, Superfine Cloth, in lots of one piece each.

Apollo House, Jan. 12.

જાહેર ખબર*

ઉનચી બનાત*

જાંન છટશ આવતા જરેશપતવા રને દીને તારીખ ૧૩ મી આઇમઈ નાંની ઇ કલાક ૧૧ નાં જાહેર લી લાંઉકરીને વેચશે રંગીન બનાંત ઇશકેખારલેટ તથા પરપલ તથા પીલી તથા બરુન દર તાકો ૧ નો લાટ કરીને વેચશે*

તા ૧૨ મી જાંનેવારી ૧૮૨૦

NOTICE.

The Gazette Office
Memorandum Book
AND
Sheet Almanack,
FOR
1820.
ARE READY
For Delivery
PRICE 1 RUPEE EACH.

Bombay, Dec. 15.

FOR SALE
at the
Gazette Office

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Wills, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

Bombay, 13th Oct. 1819.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council
BOMBAY CASTLE, 23D DECEMBER 1819.

THE Honourable the Governor in Council having resolved that the pay of the different ranks of the Army of this Presidency, shall in all situations be computed in the Bombay Rupees, so that whenever the currency of the Country in which they are serving may be of inferior value, the difference shall be made good to them, when superior, the excess shall be credited to the Public, is pleased to publish for general information, the following table of comparative intrinsic values of the Bombay or Surat Rupee, and the several local currencies in the districts subordinate, and countries contiguous to this Presidency; & directs that the pay of the Army be issued accordingly from the 1st of January 1820.

Names of the different local Currencies	Rates per 100 Bombay Rupees at which the same are to be issued to the Troops.
Bombay or Surat Rupees	100
Chandore, Do.	104
Chinchore, Do.	103
Broach, new Do.	105
Baroda or Babaye Do.	109
Cambay, Do.	118
Ahmedabad, Sicca latest currency 1818	106
Cutch cowree	373
Kittoor Shapoory	104
Goa, Rupee	113
Govind Bucksho, Sicca or Aurungabad Rupee	120
Ougein Rupee	100
Indore Do.	101
Persian Do.	110
Spanish Dollar	44½
German, Crown	46
Venetian (Sequin)	21
Gubber (Dutch) Ducat	21

27th December, 1819.

Syrang Abdul Raymon Curnalker is appointed Syraug Major to the Battalion of Artillery vice Sumsee Soutar, pensioned: Date of appointment 26th October 1819.

30th December, 1816.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Ensign Athill of the Corps of Engineers to be executive Engineer for the Southern districts of the Deckan.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Humphrey Wilkins, a Private in His Majesty's 17th Regiment of Light Dragoons, upon obtaining his discharge, to remain in India on finding the required security, subject to the confirmation of the Honorable the Court of Directors.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the appointment of an Aid de Camp to Major General John Bailie, and to nominate Lieutenant Thomas Bailie of the 2d Regiment Native Infantry to that situation.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to explain for general information that by the 9th article of the Regulations of 28th April 1810, the families of Soldiers who die a natural death, at stations where field allowances are granted to the Troops, are not entitled to a provision from Government has as lately been erroneously supposed, but that the families of those only who fall in Battle or die from Wounds received, or diseases contracted in actual service, can claim admission on the Pension Establishment,

31st December, 1819

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to grant a furlough to England on Sick Certificate to Lieutenant M. Gallway of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry for a period of three years, from the date of his embarkation.

1st January 1820.

The Honourable the Governor in Council having resolved on an augmentation of the Artillery at this Presidency, the following is the establishment on which it is to be formed.

The Corps of Artillery to consist of two Troops of Horse and two Battalions of European Foot.

The following to be the strength of the Horse Artillery.

4	Captains,	2	Pr Troop.
10	Subalterns, including Rocket officers,	5	ditto.
2	Adjutants, non effective	1	ditto.
2	Assistant Surgeons,	1	ditto.
16	Serjeants,	4	ditto.
16	Corporals,	4	ditto.
32	Bombardiers,	8	ditto.
260	Gunners,	130	ditto.
2	Troop Quarter Masters,	1	ditto.
2	Serjeant Majors,	1	ditto.
2	Quarter Master Serjeants,	1	ditto.
2	Riding Master Serjeants,	1	ditto.
8	Farriers,	4	ditto.
4	Trumpeters,	2	ditto.
2	Drill Corporals,	1	Pr. Troos.
4	Rough Riders,	2	ditto.

with a due proportion of Artificers.

The Noncommissoned Staff, Serjeant Major, Quarter Master Serjeant, Drill Serjeant or Corporal, Trumpeters, Farriers and others, are all to be effective, and not borne on the complement of Troops.

Each Battalion of Foot Artillery to consist of five Companies of the following Strength.

1	Colonel,		
2	Lieutenant Colonels,		
1	Major,		
10	Captains,	2	Pr. Company.
15	First Lieutenants,	3	ditto.
5	Second Lieutenants,	1	ditto.
1	Adjutant, non effective.		
1	Surgeon,		
2	Assistant Surgeons,		
1	Serjeant Major,		Effective Staff
1	Quarter Master Serjeant		
1	Drill Serjeant,		
1	Drill Corporal,		
2	Drum and Five Majors,		
25	Serjeants,	5	pr. Company
25	Corporals,	5	ditto.
50	Bombardiers,	10	ditto.
400	Gunners,	80	ditto.
10	Drums, Fifers and Bugles,	2	ditto.

516 Europeans, ... pr. Battalion, with one non effective Brigade Serjeant and one non effective Pay Serjeant per Company.

The designation of Lieutenant Fire Worker to be abolished, and that of Second Lieutenant substituted also Bombardier to be substituted for Gunner, and Gunner for Matross.

No description of Warrant officers, non Commissioned or Privates employed in Departments to be, borne upon the Strength of the Corps of Artillery, but to be returned as non effectives, and accounted for by the Major of Brigade in a separate return to be transmitted monthly to the office of Adjutant General.

Gun Lascars attached to each Battalion to consist of.

5 Subahdaurs, ...	1 pr.	Company.
5 Jemahdaurs, ...	1	ditto.
15 Havildaurs, ...	3	ditto.
15 Naiques, ...	3	ditto.
450 Privates, ...	90	ditto.
5 Puckaulies, ...	1	ditto.

with the regulated proportion of Artificers.

The designation of Syrang, first and second Tindal to be abolished, and those of Subahdaur, Jemahdaur, & Havildaur substituted with pay annexed, corresponding with that allowed to those of the same Rank in the Infantry.

The whole of the Officers of the Artillery to whatever branch of the Corps they may be attached from time to time by the Commander in Chief, shall continue to form one General List for promotion.

The Commission of the European officers promoted for this augmentation shall bear date the 1st of September 1818.

Their pay and allowances inclusive of clothing, off reckonings, and all other charges incident to this augmentation, to commence from this date.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is requested to adopt the necessary measures to give effect to this arrangement.

3d January 1820.

The furlough to sea [illegible] certificate granted to Lieutenant Colonel J. C. M'Clintock on the 28 of November 1818, and continued to 1st of this month by the Government order of the 10th of July last, is extended to the 1st Proximo.

The following promotions and alterations are ordered to take place in consequence of the death of Lieutenant General Charles Reynolds.

PROMOTION.

Infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel H. Osborne to be Lieutenant Colonel Commandant, vice Reynolds deceased,—25th June 1819.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

9th Regiment.

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Thatcher, Major David Campbell, Captain Robert Campbell and Lieutenant T. D Hughes to take rank, vice Osborne promoted, —do. do. do.

Lieutenant H. N. Corsellis to take rank vice Hughes deceased,—7th Dec. 1819

PROMOTION.

Infantry.

Senior Major B. W. D. Sealy to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Fallon deceased,—11th Dec. 1819.

9th Regiment N. I.

Senior Captain R. A. Willis to be Major and Lieutenant and Brevet Captain W. H. Sykes to be Captain of a Company, vice Sealy promoted,—11th December 1819.

The furlough to the Presidency granted to Lieutenant Colonel Imlack C. B. on the 7th October last is extended to the 31st of the month.

The Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain D. Wilson of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry to be Assistant Quarter Master General to the Baroda Subsidiary Force vice Grant deceased, from the 20th December 1819, and Captain T. G. Stewart of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry is appointed to act until the return of Captain Wilson from the Persian Gulf.

The Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following Extract from Field orders by Major General Sir W. Grant Keir K. M. T.

EXTRACT FROM FIELD ORDERS.

By Major General Sir W. Grant Keir K. M. T.

Camp before Ras el Khyma, 3d December 1819.

The details of the Marine Battalion on board the Honourable Company's Cruizers will be landed and together with the Flank Companies of that Corps and those of the 1st | 3d will be formed into a Battalion under Captain Deschamps 1st | 11th; Lieutenant Bayly of the 2d Cavalry Regiment is appointed to act as Adjutant to this Battalion till the pleasure of His Excellency the Commander in Chief shall be known.

Camp before Ras el Khyma, Tuesday 7th December 1819.

Lieutenant Fireworker Athill is appointed to act as Adjutant to the Detachment of Artillery, subject to the approbation of Government and of the Commander in Chief.

The appointment is to be considered to have effect from the 1st November 1819.

The Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to grant a furlough to the Presidency to Brigadier General Lionel Smith. C. B.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
J. B. SIMSON,
Sec. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

CAPTAIN ROBERT BARNWALL, to be political agent on the deputation to the Chieftains Tributary to the British Government in Kattywar.

Mr. E. B. Wills, to be Acting First Assistant to the Collector of the Eastern Zillah North of the Mahee, vice Barnwell.

CALCUTTA.

GENERAL ORDER.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, 30th Nov, 1819.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Bombay, on the 20th day of September, 1819, and continued by adjournments until the 27th day of the same Month, Captain William Hinde of H. M. 65th Regiment, was straigned upon the undermentioned Charge, preferred at is own request, viz.

For conduct unbecoming the Character of an officer and a Gentlemen in the following instances.

1st.—"In having wilfully asserted a Falsehood, on the Morning of the 3d August, 1819, regarding some Toasts, said to have been given at a party where Lieutenant J. R. Stepney was the evening before."

2d.—"In having submitted to be accused, in a manner which he could not possibly misunderstand, of Falsehood, at the Public Mess Table of his Regiment, on the evening of the 3d August, 1819, without having taken any steps whatever to vindicate his character, until he was induced to do so, by a Note, which he received from the Mess Committee of his Regiment, on the evening of the 5th August."

Upon which Charge the Court came to the following decision.

Sentence.—"The Court having maturely weighed and considered all that has been adduced in support of the Prosecution, as well as what the Prisoners has brought forward on his defence, are of opinion, that the Prisoner, Captain W. Hinde, is not guilty of misConduct unbecoming the character of an Officer and a Gentleman, in having wilfully asserted a Falsehood; on the Morning of the 3d August, 1819, regarding some Toasts, said to have been given at a party where Lieutenant J. R. Stepney was the evening before."—and they do therefore fully acquit him of the same. The Court are further of opinion, that the 2d instance of the Charge preferred against the Prisoner Captain W. Hinde, has not been proved, and they do therefore acquit him of the same."

Which Sentence was approved and confirmed by Major General Bailie, Commanding the Forces at Bombay.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief directs, that the foregoing Order be entered in the General Order Book and read at the head of every Regiment in His Majesty's Service in India.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—JAN. 5th, Asst. Surgeon T. Whyte, from Severndroog.

Do. Lieut. N. Campbell 1st | 9th Regt. do.

Do. Capt. Fredk. Roome 1st | 10th Regt. from Poonah.

Do. 6th Asst. Surgeon A. Cornwell 1st | 3d Regt. N. I. from Bheundy.

Do. Capt. J. Cruikshank, Bengal Establishment, from Broach.

Do. F. Pierce Horse Artillery.

Asst. Surgeon, J. C. Moyle do. from Surroor.

Do. 7th Lieut. H. D. Robertson 5th Regt. N. I. from Poonah.

Do. 9th Major Butter, N. Invalids, from Surat.

Do Brigr. Gen. Smith, Commg. P. D. A. from Deckan.

Do. Major Mayne, Depy Q. Mr Gen. do.

Do. Major Hull, Dy. Commg. Genl. do.

Do 10th, Lieut, Col. Colebrooke, 8th, M. Cavalry from Surroor.

Do Capt. B. Seton, H. D. Camp from Deccan.

Do, F. Sharpe, P. M. B. do.

Do. Jn. Morin, 2d, Bat. Gren. do.

Do. 11th, Capt. Gordon, 2d, Lt. Cav. from Baroon.

DEPARTURES.—Jan. 4th Major M. Williams, to Guzerat.

Do. 8th Lieut. H. Nicholas Corsellis, 2d | 9 Regt. of Surat.

Do 9th Surgeon J. Bond, to England.

Do. Lieut. Jas. Hume. 2d | 15 Regt. do.

Do. Major J. P. Dunbar 1st Lt. Cav. to Kattywar.

Do. 10th Major Wm. Sandwith, European. Regt. to England.

Do. Lieut. and Qr. Mr. R. S. Sutherland 1st | 7 Regt. to Saharah.

Do 11th Capt. J. Taylor, 1st—10 Regt. to England.

Do. 12th Surgeon Thos. Marshall to Deckan.

To

The Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

MR. EDITOR,

Knowing you have a fellow feeling with us Seamen, and aware of your capacity to appreciate Maritime affairs, I venture to submit my hard case to your Notice, and as it appears to me, a subject of the utmost importance to Navigation, involving in its consequences the general safety of both the Lives and Property of those who embark on Shipboard; it may not perhaps be considered unworthy of a place in your valuable Paper.

To the point then, I lately left Bombay for England, having on board a rich Cargo, and some of the most respectable Members of your Society as Passengers (returning to their Native Land) in my Ship. I had previously furnished myself with the best Charts, good Instruments and excellent Chronometers; in short I wanted nothing but a "Nautical Almanac" for the year 1820, this after some difficulty I at length procured (as a favor) for the sum of *Twelve Rupees* !!! yes Mr. Editor One Pound Seven Shillings !!! a large sum, I confess; but it could not be avoided, the Book could not be dispensed with, and therefore must be attained at any price, so (in my need) I purchased it, paying both money and thanks to my Friend the Shopkeeper.

It was fair to conclude that a work of this nature must be correct or at least sufficient so for the purpose of Navigation, printed, published, and vended as it is, under express and formal warrants issued by the commissioners of Longitude and attached to the Almanac. But alas! Mr. Editor, I now find to my cost that little or no dependence can be placed in it, for altho' the Acts of Parliament, Warrants and Prefaces, which proced the work are sanctioned by the Names, and high Authority of the Board of Longitude, and the Astronomer Royal himself; yet these are found to be no sufficient Guarrantee of the correctness or perfection of the Book.

I found on examination that Eight Pages for *February* and Eight for *March* were altogether wanting; in the place and instead of which was substituted Sixteen pages for *July* and *August*, the which being duplicates that is to say twice in the same Book, is quite superfluous, and can be of no use but as waste paper, forwhich by the bye it is to be presumed we are indebted to the Binder or the Printers Devil. It matters not how or by whom this has happened it really is a serious concern to the Public, and to every individual; as to myself and my situation it is by no means enviable, pretty prospects, on the eve of a long and perilous Voyage, to know before hand that during the month of March, my Chronometers must be laid aside, and what makes it worse during that month and all February, no Longitude can be obtained by Lunar Observations, for want of the necessary data which this Book was intended to convey to the Navigator with reference to the common calculations; for Mr. Editor like the great majority of Seafazing Men I do not pretend to any thing high r in Mathematics.

On a superficial glance at the different pages of this Book I perceived numerous Typographical errors, some of which were very glaring such as *North* declination where *South* was intended, *add* instead of *Subtract* in the column of Equation; 13° instead of 17°; and so forth; all this however might have been excused, if a corresponding Table of Errata had been annexed to the work, but to my surprize I found the Errata applied to the year preceding (1819) which altho' it would have been of infinite Service before, could no longer be of any use to the Practical Navigator; in short notwithstanding I have got an Ephemeris for the insuing year, I cannot with confidence rely upon any part of its contents.

Such palpable neglect in the publication of the "Astronomical Ephemeris an expensive national work of the first practical utility is an injury to the Public of the first magnitude, a growing Evil of the most serious and dangerous tendency, and ought, to be taken notice of, with a view to its correction. In my own case the only alternative left is a retrogade to the old System of Navigation pursued by our Forefathers (viz) Dead Reckoning, and the three Ls. "*Lead*," "*Latitude*" and "*Look out*," all very well as auxiliaries to the present mode of Navigation but a bad resource, and a dangerous way of travelling the trackless Ocean to distant parts of the World in these enlightened days.

I do hope however "by the Grace of God" to conduct my "good Ship to her desired Port in safety, in good order, and well conditioned;" But do Mr. Editor pray make it known that I have been defrauded of my Money, and am left to console myself with the certainty of losing many a nights comfortable sleep which I might reasonably have expected, if the Board of Longitude or their Secretary had kept a better look out upon their "Printer," & "Venders" of this highly important Publication.

I am Mr. Editor,
"A FREE TRADER."

SHIP

OFF MOUNT DILLY,
December 15th 1819.

In our Gazette of the 28th October, we published a letter on this same subject pointing out a number of the errors in the Ephemeris, of the present year, and sorry we are to have again to notice them, as we look upon it, as a stigma on onr national character, as the excuse of hasty composition or correction cannot be mentioned in palliation these books being published some years in advance.

We are informed that the Americans give rewards, to persons who point out errors, & we are pretty certain, that a small one given to the poor Scholars of our national charities would have the desired effect.

To the EDITOR of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

The Grand Jury being at present assembled, I cannot but hope, the following Statement will meet the eye of some of the Jurors, or that it may draw the attention of some Magistrate who will feel inclined to serve his fellow Citizens; by stepping forward in the defence of that part of them, whose purses are not sufficiently deep to admit of their quietly submitting to extortion in any shape.

Having occasion for a Palanquin to be carried from the Fort, to a house within the limits prescribed in Mr. HALLIDAY'S time, for six Hamauls, and, return with a Gentleman, I sent my Peon to procure two men in addition to my own four. He went to the place where these men sit to be hired, and was told that they would not come unless he hired four, or paid two men the pay of four, and he was obliged to return without them.

On mentioning this to an Alderman (who by the by, keeps a Carriage) I was somewhat surprized at his reply, that it was "an instance of "the Freedom enjoyed under the British Govt. "and he had known five times the rent and paid "before now." Without entering at all into the argument, of how far the full extent of Freedom enjoyed by British Subjects, is *wisely* extended to the Natives of India, or troubling your Readers by *proving* as I easily could do, that two of my Rupees are equal to the Alderman's ten, yet I cannot but hope that some of those who have the Power, will be inclined to add to the rich boon bestowed on the Natives of this Country, of British Freedom, a little of that richer boon called British Justice, and as the year 1820 has dawned on this Island with brighter rays than heretofore, I cannot but hope 'ere its close, to see a regulation framed and Nerrick established for Hamauls, which at the same time, that it secures a fair reward for their labour, may contain the wholesome rule which regulates Hackney Coaches in England, where if any Coachman refuses when on his stand to convey the usual number of persons to any place for the regulated fare, he is liable to a heavy fine for such refusal and to one still heavier if he attempts to overcharge.

I am by no means anxious to refuse indulgence to industry, but if my friend the Alderman in his zeal for Freedom, overlooks Justice, I must hope he will excuse my seeking some friend, to advocate the cause of those, who suffer most by the *extortion* of *Hamauls* & are least able to submit to it. In hoping MR EDITOR, that you will give a place to these sentiments in your Paper, I pay a compliment to your impartiality, for I recollect you once advocated the cause of the men I complain of against a former Correspondent. Wishing you joy of the New Year's Gift you have received from Government.—*A Free Press*, believe me

Your well wisher and
LOVER OF FREEDOM & JUSTICE.

Bombay, 8th Jan. 1820.

Deckan, 1st January 1820.

MR. EDITOR.

Should the following account of a Remedy for the bite of a Snake, possess sufficient novelty, or interest, to entitle it to a place in your columns, may, I beg the favor of its insertion.

Shortly after my arrival at a village two or three days ago, a Ryot who had been bitten by a Cobra de Capella (called by the Natives Nag) was brought to the House of Worship, in which I had taken up my quarters.

Various religious ceremonies were performed, which it will be unnecessary to detail, maugre the confidence placed in their efficacy by the patient himself and the professors of Theology and Physic united, who attended him.—The first medical operation which took place, was the pouring cold water over the man, after which, a strong infusion of the leaves of a species of Neem Tree was administered, in copious draughts, this after some time, operating as an emetic; the cure was considered as completed, but unfavorable symptoms recurring, the dose was repeated; producing the same effects as before.

The man remained during the whole day in my presence, and went home in the evening apparently out of danger.

The next morning, on my making enquiry, he came and said he was perfectly recovered.

If any cure was accomplished in this case, it must without doubt have been from the infusion operating as an emetic.—The only point on which an opening appears to be left for criticism, is whether the man was *actually bitten*; never having before seen a person suffering in this way, my judgment can be no guide in forming an opinion, but the patient, at no time, appeared to be labouring under the great pain, and strong convulsions, which I had imagined to be the concomitants of such an accident.

On my first seeing the man, his appearance presented a kind of mixture of idiotism and drunkenness; a very peculiar expression of countenance indicated the former suffering and a perfect passive obedience to his conductors, a degree of the latter.

Once (in the interval between the doses) he shook, and shivered, exactly as if laboring under a fit of the Ague.

The criterion by which the people judged of his system being affected by the virus, was the bitter leaves, tasting sweet to him, and chillies &c. not tasting hot.

His being able to see objects singly, and distinctly, which he complained at first that he could not, was considered the Criterion of his cure.

The natives distinguish two kinds of Neem the Sweet, and the Bitter, the latter is the one of which the leaves were used in this case, and the former is the common ornament of our Gardens in the Deckan.

I was told, that the leaves, if dried would have no effect.

The remedy is spoken of as a usual, and generally a successful one.

I am
Your most obedient Servant,
SEMI MENSOR.

P. S.—My not having paid the postage arises from my being so situated that I cannot do so.

MR. EDITOR.

Please to insert in your next number, the following valuable information, respecting the Persian Gulf extracted from the Calcutta Journal of the 18 December; It needs but little comment as its correctness will be immediatly seen & the Journalist himself has furnished in his adjoining column, a very apposite quotation, that proves.

"H'eel e'en to it like a French Falconer.
Fly at any thing he sees.

Persian Gulph.—The Dawk of yesterday brought us Letters from some of our Friends, accompanying the Expedition to the Persian Gulph, dated Muscat, November, 13, 1819.

The substance of these Letters communicates to us agreeable the intelligence, that the Expedition, which sailed from Bombay on the 8th of November, to rendezvous at Kishme, a large Island just within the mouth of the Gulph, had reached Muscat, after a short and agreeable passage of ten days only: and that Sir William Keir had touched there on his way thither, to concert arrangements with the Imaum, whose co-operation in the service of reducing the Joassamees, had been proffered to the British Government.

I am Sir,
Your humble servant
[illegible]UDEX.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

-OYEZ, OYEZ, appears not only to have been hastily composed, but also to deviate too much from the standard rules of composition, to make it a desirable, acquisition for our paper.

We have inserted the letter of a Lover of Freedom and Justice and beg to inform him, that we duly appreciate our New-Years gift, but that if we had not good reason to know that the worthy Alderman alluded to in his communication is lugged in merely by way of Episode, we should have had some hesitation in giving that part of it publicity.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 12th JANUARY, 1820.

The Calcutta papers that came in to-day inform us of the arrival of the Rochester free traders from London the 25th of July; they afford but few articles of intelligence, but one respecting the markets, we cannot pass over, it is as follows and speaks of the company's sale of the 16th July.

The result of this small sale is so far satisfactory as it regards Bengal Cotton, that it indicates the dawning of some improvement in the market prices. The price of Surat Cotton still continues depressed, by the low prices at which American Cottons have recently been imported; but, both in Bengals and Surats, it is confidently reckoned that the market has passed it's lowest ebb of price.

There are a few notices respecting riots, and disaffection but we defer them for the present.

His Excellency Rear Admiral Sir Richard King, embarked on board the Minden on Sunday evening under the honors due to his rank and amidst the regrets of the whole society of Bombay to whom he had endeared himself, and in whose hearts the remenbrance of his many amiable qualities will be long, very long cherished.

The Minden took her departure on the setting in of the Sea breeze on Monday Forenoon, for the Coast and Trincomalie.

The quantity of Cotton exported from Bombay to various parts of the world from 1st Jan. 1819, to 1st Jan. 1820, including the Ships about to sail in the first days of the present year viz. the Barrosa and Thames.

To China,	In 8 Ships of the port and 8 Indiamen.	53,700
To England,	In 23 Free Traders & 3 H. C. Chartered Ships.	33,840
To America,	8 Ships.	10,900
To France,	2 Ships.	3,200
Isle of France,	. . . . .	1,100
Red Sea,	. . . . .	2,000
Eastward.	. . . . .	600
	Total Bales.	105,340

very little more then half the quantity of last year. The quantity of old Cotton now in hand, may perhaps amount to 20,000 Bales including that now loading on the Biramgore for China.

Notwithstanding the times have been so unfavorable for speculation we have had, more Free Traders in our harbour this year than we had the last, as will appear by the comparison; In 1818; 33 proceeded home with Cargoes & in the Harbour 2 only remained on 7th Jan. 1819.

Total. 35

In 1819;—It stands thus, 23 proceeded home with Cargoes.

In the Harbour,	4
Sailed to Bengal,	9
Employed as Transports.	4
Total.	40

We are indebted to a friend for the following notices respecting our new settlement at Singapore.

"Every day, discovers something new to corroborate, the assertion that this Island once possessed a large and varied population; in the soil, on which the town stands, foundations of former buildings are constantly dug up, & on the hill at the back of the town are many remains of religious edifices; a new road is in progress round the hill which affords a pleasant drive, amid some delightfull scenery, the Inhabitants already amount to 5000 half of whom are Chinese or their descendants, chiefly from Bintang and Rheo; many Buggess Prows, are now laying here, and if a large commercial house was established, Pinang and Mallaca would soon dwindle into insignifiance; a large depot is however already formed for Malay produce such as Tin, Rattans, Beetlenut, Pepper, &c. which can be purchased far cheaper than at Pinang or Mallacca.

Major Farquhar has a Bungalow erected on a small Island, near which Ships pass on their [illegible] through the Straits; and here we [illegible] is the finest scite in the world, for a European colony, and where it could be established with the least possible expence to the Mother Country.

We are obliged to a Correspondent at Nagpoor for the following

"On the 16th Inst. the anniversary of the Battle of Nagpoor. The Officers of His Highness the Rajahs Auxiliary Force gave a very splendid and elegant entertainment to Mr. Jenkins the British Representative at this Court. Colonel Adams Commanding the Nurbudda Field Force with his Staff, Colonel Scott Commanding the Nagpoor Subsidiary Force. The Officers of the General Staff and the head of Corps and Department were present at this Entertainment.

A magnificent Suite of Futtygurh Tents was pitched for the occasion. They were surrounded by an extensive railing surmounted at the South Face by an Arch, and thence terminating in two Wings which formed an avenue leading toward the Residency; the whole of this work was brilliantly & splendidly illuminated. At the entrance were placed, formed into a Street, four Flank Companies of the Nagpoor Brigade. On the Arrival of the Resident he was received at the head of the Avenue by the Officers of the Auxiliary Force, the music striking up God save the King, and the Troops paying him the usual military honors. The scene at that moment was particularly fine, the stillness and darkness of the night giving full effect to the Briliancy of the Illumination.—At 8 o'Clock Dinner was annouuced, when upwards of Sixty Persons sat down to a Table where every delicacy of the Season was desplayed, and served up in the first style. The wine was well cooled and excellent—This Splendid suite of Tents were most happily arranged, their Breadth, upwards of thirty feet, allowing ample Room for the Tables and attendants, precluded the usual Indian annoyance of the crouding and noise of Servants. The Interior, lighted up by a profusion of globe Lamps and wall Shades displayed to full advantage the beauty and richness of the Bengal Chintz. After Dinner the following toasts were drank "The King," "The Prince Regent," "The Duke of York and the Army," "The Duke of Clarence & the Navy," "The Marquess of Hastings, and the Government in India." The Health of the Resident was then proposed by Major Pedler in the following words. "Our highly respected and esteemed "guest Mr. Jenkins, and may he long con"tinue to enjoy that universal admiration and "applause which his eminent Talents and Vir"tues so justly merit." This was drank amidst three cheers with the warmest enthusiam; when the plaudits had abated, the Resident rose and addressed the Company to the following effect. "I have not words to express "in any adequate degree my deep sense of "the Honor that has been done me. I can"not, however, and ought not to remain alto"gether silent; I will therefore say that "when I advert to the occasion, so truly gra"tifying to my feelings on which I have the "happiness to meet the present Company to "the highly flattering terms in which my "Health has been proposed, and the manner "in which it has been received and to the "presence of the gallant and distinguished "Officers, my respected colleagues, whose "kind support adds so much to the value of "the compliment, I shall ever consider this "as one of the proudest moment of my Life." The Resident then gave "Our gallant Friends "and Entertainers." The next Toast given was the intimate Friend of the Resident. "The Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone" which was drank will the loudest applause. To this followed in Bumper Toasts "The Marquis of Hastings & the Bengal Army" "Sir Thomas Hislop and the Madras Army" "Sir Charles Colville and the Bombay Army." The Resident next proposed "Brigadier General Doveton and the "brave men who fought with him in the Battle of Nagpoor on the 16th of December, of "which this is the second anniversary." "Colonel Adams and the Nerbudda Field "Force" was then given, and "Colonel Scott "and the Nagpoor Subsidiary Force." Both these very distinguished Officers expressed their thanks in appropriate terms, Colonel Scott then drank "may Harmony & Concord ever subsist "between the Auxiliary & Subsidiary Forces." "The Duke of Wellington and the Heroes of "Waterloo" were drank as may be supposed with enthusiasm. The Resident then rose and proposed the following Toast "Major Agnew "and the Auxiliary Force, may the good con"duct of their Infant Establishment, when "apreciated with the Heroes of Seetubuldee & "in the subsequent operations against the ad"herents of Appa Sahib be but the prelude "to their future Glory." When Col. Adams withdrew Mr. Jenkins proposed his Health "in his private as well as public Character." A number of other Toasts succeeded which were interspersed with some excellent songs that contributed to the Hilarity of the Party. The Resident retired a little before 2 o'Clock but the Company kept it up till the "Iron Tongue of time told *three* on the drowsy Ear of Night."

The admirable arrangement and order with which this Party was conducted reflect infinite Credit on the Taste and Judgement of the managers. They appeared to have studied the Character of their Guest in an Entertainment where every thing was of the first and Highest order, and the *ensemble*, Consistent, Chaste, and Unaffected.

BOMBAY SESSIONS.

The first sessions of oyer and terminer &c. for this town and Island &c., commenced on Friday last. The court being opened with the usual forms, the following gentlemen were sworn in to compose the Grand Jury.

JAMES HENRY CRAWFORD Esq. FOREMAN.

George Barnes, Esq.	David Seton, Esq.
Wm. Mainwaring, Esq.	Benj. Noton, Esq.
Richard Morgan, Esq.	Wm. T. Gardiner, Esq.
Theodore Forbes, Esq.	Wm. P. Ashburner, Esq.
George Seton, Esq.	John R. Stewart, Esq.
W. H. Hamilton, Esq.	Rob. Surpitch, Esq.
James Ross, Esq.	Chas. Law, Esq.
Bazett Doveton, Esq.	John Kentish, Esq.
Wm. Geo. Bird, Esq.	M. D. De Vitre, Esq.
Wm. Thos. Graham, Esq.	John Lawrence, Esq.

and Archibald Inglis, Esq.

The Honorable the Recorder then charged the Grand Jury in a neat and short address, of which we have only been able to obtain a very imperfect report.

His Lordship stated that he had the honor to address the grand jury for the first time when the court was assembled for the administration of criminal justice. That there never was a period like the present which presented such an accumulation of business to be gone thro. The calendar was of a magnitude exceeding all former ones on the records of this court, or perhaps of those of the other presidencies of India. This had been in a great measure owing to the illness and subsequent decease of the late Recorder, so that the sword of justice had in some degree reposed in its scabbard. But, his Lordship continued, now that the Presidency is crowned with laurels and adorned with conquest, when it is blest with a Government at once wise, enlightened and generous, he trusted there would be nothing more for that court to do, but diligently to pursue the course of executing justice and maintaining truth. For it was only by maintaining truth, by searching her out, by detecting and punishing perjury, that justice could be administered, and in these great objects the court would be much aided by an active and vigilant Police without.

It was some consolation, the Recorder said, that of the great accumulation of business which the court had at this sessions to dispose of, no great portion would be brought under the consideration of the present grand jury. Many of the cases on the calendar being offences for which indictments had been found by former grand juries; those which would be submitted to them did not exceed 8 or 9 bills, nor did he see among them any which rendered it absolutely necessary for him to explain the law to gentlemen so conversant with cases of their nature; but in compliance with old and wholesome usage, he should proceed to make some observations on the facts and the law of the different cases which would be laid before the grand jury.

His Lordship then went thro' the different felonies charged against the prisoners, and after having very clearly laid down the law with respect to each of them, the grand jury retired with the bills.

The court was then adjourned.

The Court met on Saturday, and the Grand Jury having presented the Bills that had been found, the trial of Captain Norton, and Mr. Green of the Ship Sarah of London, commenced. The prisoners were tried on an Indictment, for killing in a duel at the Isle of France on the 23d of September last, a Mr. W. Brandum, a passenger on the said Ship.

The prosecution was opened by Mr. Advocate General in a very clear and impressive address to the Jury wherein the Law and the facts were laid down, and commented on with his usual perspicuity.

The examination of the evidence, took up the greatest part of the day and though it all went to establish the fact of the duel, and the melancholy catastrophe that ensued, yet from the evident hostility of its tenor, impressed the mind of the Jury, with favorable sentiments towards the prisoners.

The prisoners were ably defended by Messrs. Morley and Irwin, their counsel; and after the evidence on both sides had been given they put in a written defence which was read, by Mr. Irwin, in a most clear and impressive manner.

The learned judge then proceeded to sum up and explained to the Jury, the Law, and then proceeded to comment on the evidence, pointing out in a clear and distinct manner the prominent points, and those that made for and against the parties. The Jury then retired, and after a short absence returned with a verdict of Not Guilty.

The leading features of this case are as follows.

During the course of the voyage, some complaints concerning the insufficiency of the Table had been made to Captain Norton, which had not met with that attention, that Mr. Brandum expected, a coolness had in consequence taken place, which had fomented in to ill will, and the consequence was that on the arrival of the Ship at the Isle of France Mr. Brandum called Captain Norton out and as all attempts at an adjustment on the part of Capt. N. proved fruitless the meeting took place, and the result ended in the death of Mr. Brandum.

On Monday the Court were occupied with the trial of Michel O. Donnell, for an assault on a native woman with an intent to ravish; after a patient investigation he was acquitted.

John Hudson was then put to the bar on an indictment for larceny committed in Doctor Marshalls tent, and was found Guilty; this person we regret to state, is an old offender.

During an Interval in the trials the Grand Jury, presented the Bills they had found; and after receiving the thanks of the Court were discharged.

On Tuesday came on the trial of, Sheick Hussein, Sidee Kareem, Moolna, Hussein Hadjee. Hassunboy Borah, and Manuel Aguir, for a Burglary.

This trial lasted the gratest part of the day and the Jury found them Guilty.

Dorabjee Dadabhoy, Bomanjee Dadabhoy, and Cowasjee Sorabjee, for a rescue of a debtor from a Sheriffs officer pleaded Guilty, and the Advocate General stating, that they had been long in prison, and had satisfied the Sheriff and made amends &c. The Court after a caution fined them each five rupees and discharged them.

Bombay Races, 1820.

FIRST DAY, January 4th, 1820.

A CUP given by his Highness the Guycawar, Valued 200 guineas, for Arab Horses that never won PURSE, PLATE, MATCH, or SWEEPSTAKE;

Two Mile Heats, 9st. 3lbs. to Mares and Geldings.

Mr. Newnham's b. a. h. Orator,	1	1
Lieut. Morris's, ch. a. h. Silvester,	2	2
Mr. Andrew's, ch. a. h. Erin,	3	distanced.
Major Mc'Leod's, b. a. h. Donald,	4	3
Mr. Samson's, g. a. h. Jedediah Cleishbottom, . . .	5	distanced.
Capt. M'Gregor's g. a. h. Gregabrah,	6	lamed.
Major Bellasis's, b. a h. Hit or Miss.	7	distanced.
Mr. De Vitre's b. a. h. Oddsbobs,	8	distanced.

TIME 1st Heat 4 16
2d ditto 4 20

At starting Jedediah Cleishbottom and Orator set off at score closely followed by the other Horses for the first ¼ of a mile, at the end of the mile the superior strength and age of Orator began to tell, when he gave the Domime the go by in high style, Silvester and Donald followed his example. Orator however still kept his rate, and won the heat easily.

2d Heat.—Orator appeared to start with a determination to distance his opponents, whose owners can best tell how well he succeeded in his exertions, being pushed at first by Silvester and Donald, whom, however, he soon parted company with, and came in as before with great ease, distancing no less than five of his competitors ! ! !

A PLATE for COLTS that have never started for PLATE, PURSE, MATCH, or SWEEPSTKE, of 100 Guineas from the Fund, and 10 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber;

One two-mile Heat.

Mr. Simson's g. a. c. Goliah,	1
Mr. Warden's ch. a. c. Velocipede,	2
Capt. Hunter's b. a. c. Frank,	3
Capt. Collier's g. a. c. Liverpool,	4

TIME 4 20.

Liverpool (the favorite) took the head at starting, the other horses keeping close at his heels till they came opposite the booth, when Goliah's rider letting him out, soon passed the favourite, as did Velocipede and Frank, Liverpool was now a good distance behind, and Goliah in front, the other two remaining in company to cheer one another, and this order of march was kept up throughout the race. Goliah coming in undistressed, and we may say, without exerting his full powers.

This first day of the Meeting has not been productive of much sport; the winning horses having apparently much the advantage, and the others, some of whom we have told were not altogether in trim, having come off long marches. We trust however that the following days will be more prolific in amusement, and do not hesitate in predicting that by the assistance of Moofuzil friends of the Turf who have arrived to participate in the honors to be won, our Racing Calender will have no small increase of renown from the prowess displayed. No less than 40 Horses, Colts, &c. &c. have been entered, which of itself exhibits the anxious wish of Society, to do do their utmost in behalf of this national and manly amusement.

SECOND DAY, January 7th.

The Bombay Subscription Plate, of 100 Guineas from the fund and 100 Rupees each Subscriber; *Heats 2 Miles*, Weight for age, Bycullah Standard.

Capt. Pierce's g. a. h. Guzerat,
Mr. Andrew's, b. a. h. Traveller,
Mr. Warden's, g. a. h. Dapooree,

This was a most excellent and well contested race; the two Greys, during the second heat might have been covered by a sheet; betwixt the distance and winning posts; Bets were in favor of Dapooree but when within about 20 yards of the latter, the rider gave Guzerat his head, when he took the lead and won in beautifull stile, by about half a length.

(Continued after the Advertisement.)

Sheriff's Sale.

THE Sheriff of Bombay, will put up to Public Sale at his Office at the hour of 12 at noon Monday, the 17th of January next, by Virtue of a Writ of *Execution*, in his hands against Mr. TASKER, if not previously disposed of by private contract, all that good Brig, Called the Jane register 154 Tons or thereabouts with all her Stores Tackle &c. as she now lies in the Harbour of Bombay; the Jane was Built at Cochin, in 1815 of Teakwood, carries a very large Cargo, and is will found in Stores; the conditions will be made known at the time of Sale, and an inventory of Her Stores may be seen at the Office of the Committee, for managing the affairs of Mr. TASKER or at this Office.

O. WOODHOUSE,
LATE SHERIFF.

Sheriff's Office.
29th Dec. 1819.

BOMBAY RACES.

(Continued from the third Page.)

A Plate of 50 Guineas from the fund five Gold Mohurs each Subscriber; weight for inches, 11 mans carrying 9 *Stone; Heats* 1 *Mile and a half.*

Major M'Leod's, b. a. h. Pickle.
Mr. Andrew's, c. a h. Mountaineer,
Capt Weir's. g a. h. Jemmy,
Mr. Simson's, g. a. h. Scrambler,
Lieut. Morris's g a. h. Buckshee,

This was a well contested Race and afforded the Amateurs much Sport. The first heat was won by Mountaineer who was closely pushed by Pickle; Jemmy and Buxshee apparently laying by.

The 2d Heat was run at score and won by Pickle, beating Mountaineer about a neck, this was an intersting race, Buxshee from whom much was expected unfortunately broke down, and Scrambler acting the part of Botheram drove all before him.

The 3d Heat was won by Pickle in good Style.

The Booth was completely filled, althongh many of the fair visitors remained in their Carriages.

Our accounts from the Persian Gulf, and the proceedings of the Expedition were brought down, in our last number to the 11th of December, since which nothing has transpired; several Buggalas have however arrived from Muscat but who are as ignorent as ourselves with regard to the movements of the expedition.

A Letter from the Southern Koncan, mentions the following unusual occurrence.

We have had the most curious Phenomenon here I ever saw; within these few days we have witnessed a mortality among the Fish, the whole beach is litteraly covered with them and the sea is quite white; many species and variaties, hitherto unknown, have been thrown up.

Mr. Assey, late Secretary to the Government of Java, has recently published a pamphlet on the Trade to China and the Indian Archipelago, which contains much interesting information, on subjects closely connected with our commercial pursuits, and particularly [illegible] intercourse with China. He has [illegible] general view of the commerce of the Indian Archipelago, more especially among the native states, not yet under the controul of any foreign power; and has endeavoured to prove, that intercourse with them, in the manner which he recommends, will be advantageous to Great Britain, by extending the consumption of her staple manufactures, and by promoting the demand for the produce of the native states, in the China markets. Mr. Assey has likewise pointed out "the insecurity of the "present trade from England and British India to China, if timely measures "of precaution be not taken to meet the "progress of the Americans in China, "and to guard against the system "of exclusive authority, which the Netherland's Government are endeavouring to establish throughout the China "Seas." We have given nearly the whole of this Pamphlet in our supplement of to day.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE. and NAVAL REPORT.

Another vessel has been added to the Tonnage of the part viz. a Grab built at Mahim, launched under the auspicious name of the Bombay Merchant she measures about 200 Tons.

The Swallow, will sail for London direct about next Saturday, letters for her will be received by Messrs. Forbes and Co.

The H. C. Cruizer Sylph, sailed for Damaun Yesterday evening, for the purpose of conveying the Governor of that place to Goa.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—January 4. The H. C. Cruizer Sylph Lieut. Charles Wright from Surat 2d January.

Do. 6. Ship Good Success, John, Crockett from China 21st Nov. 1819.

Do. do. Grab Brig Bombay Merchau, H. W. Hyland from Mahim 5 January.

Do. 7. Brig Enterprize, Peter Byros from Cochin.

PASSENGERS.

Per Enterprize.—Pedro d'Compos.

DEPARTURES.—Jan. 4. Ship Mahoined Shaw John Laird to Columbo.

Do. 5. Ship Syren, Thomas Mc'Donnell to Suez.

Do. 6. Ship Malabar J. F. Longlands to Muscat Bushire & Bussorah.

Do. 7. Ship Fazel Kharim, John Keys to the Gulph of Persian.

Do. do. Armed Pattamar Turrarow Syrang Nezamoodeen to Surat Muckrau Carrachie and Porebunder.

Do. 8. Armed Ketch Chacer Syrang Doss Mahomed to Surat.

Do. do. Ship Sussex R. G. Trill to Columbo West Coast of Sumatra and Penang.

Do. 9. Ship Milford, Richard Horwood to Bengal.

Do. do. Ship Thames Free Trader, John Litson to London.

Do. 10. His Majesty Ship Minden William Paterson Esq. C. B. Captain to Trincomalie Bearing the flag of His Excellency Rear Admiral Sir Richard King Bart. & K. C. B. Commander in Chief in the Indian Seas.

Do. do. The H. C. Ship Barrosa, Captain Henry Hutchinson to London.

Do. do. Brig Fair Trial, S. F. Wales, to Bengal.

PASSENGERS.

By Syren.—W. V. Davidson Esq.

By Mulzbar.—Mrs. Long Lands Mr. Mc'Donald Lieut. Bond of H. M. 17th Light Dragoon Lieut. McNeil, Lieut. Campbell, Lieut. Willock, of the Horse Artillery.

By Fazel Kharim.—Mr. D'Armady.

By Sussex.—Colonel Edwards, 73d Regt. Mrs. Edwards, Mrs G. H. Trill.

By Thames.—Lieut. Col. Thatcher, Doctor Craw, Doctor Bond, Doctor Duiganan, Mr. Hume Mr. McMahon Mr. Watson, Mr. Torin C. S. Mr. Dobson Midshipman belonging to the Minden.

By Barrossa.—General Boye, Major Sandwith, Captain Ambrose, Lieut. Baynes Mrs. Boye, Mr. Watkins, Mrs. Johnson, Maj. Watkins, Miss C. J. Boye, Master W. Boye, Master C. Williams, Master J. H. Sealy, Master G. P. Sealy, Master Finlock, Master Hodgson, Master Johnson, Mr. Bryan H. C. Marine, Lieut. Dowdall 89th Regiment, Lieut. Stewart 89th Regiment, Captain and Mrs. Ogilvie.

By Fair Trial.—Captain Montei th.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Sarah, for London.
Ship Swallow, for ditto.
Ship Mary Ann, for Bengal.
Ship Lady Barlow, for do.
Ship Biramgore, for China.

LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.

SHIPS OF THE PORT.

Minerva Grab, Biramgore, Charlotte, Jane Brig, Ahmudy, Kusrovie, Travencore, Castlereagh, Lowjee, Bannerman, Helen, Ahmudy Snow, Good Success, Grab Brig Bombay Merchant.

BENGAL.

Hibernia, Harriet, Lady Barlow, Mary Ann.

FREE TRADERS.

Swallow, Sarah, Carmarthen, Asia.

ISLE OF FRANCE.

Fox.

CEYLON AND MALABAR.

Trial, Cochin, Prime, Enterprize.

QUEEN OF CANNANORE'S.

Rehmanee.

PORTOGUESE.

Vasco de Gama.

MADRAS.

Catherine Brig.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

DEC. 17.—Ship Briton, J. Brodie, from London 8th April and Sumatra 12th November.

Do. Ship Indiana, James Pearl, from Prince of Wales Island 17th November.

OFF CALCUTTA.

Do. 13. The Isabella.

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

In a day or two.

The Westmoreland J. Currie, for Liverpool.
The Northumberland, T. Lawson, for London, via Madras.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

DEC. 12.—Ship Cumbrian, E. Cooper, for Bombay.

Do. Brig Tagus, J. Stewart, for Madras and Padang.

Do. 14. French Ship Mabe de la Bourdonage, R. Morin, for St. Malo.

Do. 16. Arab Ship Fatty Sallam Abobacker, Nocodah, for Malabar Coast.

Do. 17. H. C. Ship Abberton, Captain L. Percival, for Madras and England.

Do. Brig Ceneus, H. Smith, for Madras.

Do. 18. Ship Mary Ann, J. Williams for Madras.

Do. Ship Catherine, G. Barnfield for Columbo.

Do. Brig Mary, J. Alexis, for ditto.

PASSED TO SEA DURING THE WEEK.

The Surry, Aldham.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS

At the following Stations on the 18th Instant.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Passed up,—The Briton.
Passed down,—The Cumbrian.

KEDGEREE.

Passed down,—The East Indian, and Danish Ship Ludwig.

NEW ANCHORAGE.

Remain.—The H. C. ships Princess Charlotte of Wales, Marqis of Wellington, Thomas Grenville, and Carnatic.

SAUGUR.

Remains,—The Arab Ship Nadir Shaw, outward bound.

Passengers.

Per Surry, Captain F. W. Aldham, from Bengal.

FOR MADRAS.—George Garrow, Esq. Mr. Bannister, Mrs. Bannister and Child.

FOR THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Lieutenant Col. Martin Whate, Mrs. White, Master H. V. White, and Miss A. M. White.

FOR ENGLAND.—Colonel George Dick, Lieut-Col. Henry Worsley, C. B. Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Mary Catharine Thomas, Lieut. W. H. Halford, Mr. James Aldham Children: Miss A Harvey, Masters F. J. Thomas, G. J. Thomas, R. Hunter, A. Hunter and W. S. Woollaston.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—Dec. 23, Brig Tagus, J. Stewart, from Calcutta 12th December.

Do. 24th, Ship Surrey, T. W. Aldham, from Calcutta 8th, and Pilot 14th Dec.

Do. 27th, Ship Four Sisters, J. Daniels, from Rangoon 16th Dec.

Do. 29th, Ship Edmonstone, J. T. Brewed, from Mauritius 3d and Bourbon 9th Nov.

Do. Ship Mary Anne, J. Williams, left Calcutta, 19th Dec, & Pilot 24th.

General Register of Marriages Births, and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.—Camp at Kunner, of Fever, on the evening of the 31st Dec. 1819. Lieut. W. Eyles, Senior Officer in charge of 3d Bat. 13th Regt. M. N. I. Most sincerely and deservedly lamented by his Brother Officer

At Rus-ul-kyma on the 4th December, Major Byne Molesworth, H. M. 47th Regt. in the 41st year of his age. While in command of the advanced pickets he was struck on the head by a six-pound shot which proved instantly fatal.

He served as a subaltern in the West Indies; as Captain and field officer contantly present with either the second or first Bat. of his Regiment till the period of his dissolution.

He was a brave and zealous officer, and whose perseverance and indurance of fatigue when necessary was ever indefatigable.

As a husband and father he was an example of goodness; as a private friend he possessed all he warmth of his Country.

The loss of such a Man by his dearest ties must long be deeply and sincerely felt; and his memory will be called to mind with respect and esteem by his brother officers and all that knew him.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—On the 9th instant, at the Cathedral, by the Revd. T. Robertson, Frederick Linstedt, Esq. Head Assistant and Register of the Marine Board, to Miss Letitia Smart.

On the 9th ultimo, Captain H. A. F. Harvey, of the 7th Regiment, Bombay N. I. and Barrack Master N. D. G. to Harriett Ann, youngest Daughter of Wm Barnfield, Esq. of Pentonville.

On the 25th ultimo, Mr. John Cooper Owen, of the Pilot Service, to Mrs. Ann Den ham.

At Barrackpore, on the 18th instant, by the Revd. Mr. Anderson, D. Mac. Intyre, Esq. of Calcutta, to Margaret, second Daughter of John Mackenzie, Esq. of Kincraig Ross shire.

On Saturday last, at the Cathedral, by the Revd. Joseph Parson, Hugh Fergusson, Esq. Merchant, to Miss. Ann French.

BIRTHS.—On the 5th instant, the Lady of Philip Yorke Lindsay, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a son.

On the 28th ultimo, the Lady of Thomas Learmonth, Esq. of a Son.

On the 5th instant, the Lady of J. B. Inglis, Esq of a Son.

On the 6th instant, the Lady of L. A. Davidson, Esq. of a Daughter,

On Tuesday the 30th ultimo, Mrs. John McArthur, of a Son.

On Sunday, the 12th instant, the Lady of James Jamesou, Esq. of a Daughter.

On Sunday, the 5th instant, the Lady of A. A. Ogg, Esq. of a Son.

On Monday, the 16th instant, Mrs. W. T. Beunet. Proprietor of the Navy Hotel, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—On the 3d instant, at Saugor Island, on board the H. C. Pilot vessel Hoogly, Robert Ker, Esq. of the H. C. Civil Service.

On Wednesday last, Mr. Robert Lowe, of the ship Boyne.

On the 25th ultimo, at the House of the Hon'ble Sir Francis McNaghten, the Infant Son of David Hill, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service,—aged 1 year and 2 months.

On the 2d instant, at Berhampore, in progress to the Presidency, preparatory to embarking for Europe, Major Thomas Lawry, C. B,—aged 39 years.

Recently at Almorah, on his way from thence to Bareilly, where he was proceeding on medical certificate, Lieut. Colonel Daniel Lyons, Commanding the District of Kumaoon.

On the 13th instant, Edward Pond, Esq. of the Civil Service—aged 33 years.

On the 17th instant, departed this life of a Bowel complaint, after a lingering and suffering illness, Mr. Richard Storey, late keeper of the Calcutta Goal. He died in calm resignation to the Divine Will, and with the certainty of having filled [illegible] responsible situation for a considerable time with credit to himself and satisfaction to his superiors. He has left a widow and a large circle of friends, among whom may be justly mentioned the several Prisoners who were long under his charge, and to whom he ever behaved with humanity and kindness, to regret his mournful loss.

On the 18th instant, Mr. Jonathan Cooke, of the Chowringhee—aged 31 years, leaving a disconsolate widow to deplore his loss.

On the 11th instant, Mr. Willoughby Garden—aged 21 years.

On the 12th instant, Mr. Thomas MacCauly—aged 38 year.

On Wednesday, the 15th instant, Mrs. Barbara Perevia.—aged 18 years.

At Murtia, on the 18th ultimo, Lieutenant Kerr, of the 2d Batt. 12th N. I.

At Penang, on the 11th instant, Mrs. Ince, Wife of the Reverend John Ince, Missionary, of a Daughter.

At the same place, on the 26th instant, after a long and painful illness, Mr. John Robins Palmer, aged 25, second Officer of the H. C. Ship William Pitt.

At the same place, on the 25th instant, of the prevailing Epidemic, and after a very short and sudden attack of it, Patrick Carnegy, Esq. aged 41 years a Son of Patrick Carnegy, Esq. of Lower Forfarshire, and a Partner in the highly respectable House of Carnegy and Co. of this Island. He was a very kind and friendly man, and his loss will be much felt in in our small community. This awful warning to us all is the first instance of death by Cholera among the European part of the population, and we devoutly trust that it may be the last.

Europe.—On the 5th of June, at his house in Queen Anne Street West. Lieut. General Sir James Campbell, Baronet, of Inverneil in Argyleshire late Governor and Commander in Chief in the Ionian Islands.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—On Sunday the 9th Instant, the Lady of Frederick F. Clementson, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a daughter.

On the 25th Instant, the Lady of S. Nicholls, Esq. of a daughter.

On the 23d Instant, the Lady of Captain G. Jackson 2d Bat. 7th Regt. of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Arcot, on the 16th Inst. after a few hours illness of the Cholera Morbus, Mr. John Short, aged 15 years and 5 Months, eldest Son of Mr. Conductor Short, and Acting Clerk to the Chaplaincy of the Cantonment. He was a affectionate and dutiful sun, and distinguished by great suavity and kindness of disposition. His premature death will ever be recorded in the memory of his relatives and friends, deeply lamenting his irreparable loss.—This tribute of deep and lasting regret is paid to his departed worth by his distressed and disconsolate Parents.

In the fair Book of Life divine, my God inscribe his name: There let it fill some humble place, beneath the slaughter'd Lamb.

At Quilon, on the 17th Instant, Mary Anne, Daughter of Blake, 23d Regt. N. I. aged 19th months

At Seringapatam, on the 19th current, Mrs. Stewart the Lady of Lieutenant Stewart of the 1st Battalion 16th Regt Native Infantry.

At Punganore, on Saturday night the 4th Instant, at about 10 o'clock, Accangie Aumagie, eldest daughter of H. E. the Rajah of Punganore, and wife of Suda Siva Raglndra, eldest son of His Highness the Rajah of Sunda—This amiable young Lady was cut off at the early age of 10 years, 11 months, & 10 days, in whom art had improved to an uncommon degree, the happiest endowments of nature. This is no the place for an enumeration of her many excellent qualities—The proof that she possessed these qualities lives and ever will live, in the breast of all who knew her and the proof that they combined most powerfully with the ties of nature in creating the liveliest affection, is the severe and penetrating grief which continues to afflict the amiable family from which she has been torn.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE.
OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Thursday, December 16, 1819.

Buy Rs. As.		Rs. As. Sell.
Dis. 20	6 per Cent. Loan Promissary Notes Discount.	2 6

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills, . .	8 per Cent.
Do. on Government Bills of Exchange,	6 "
Do. on Government Salary Bills . .	6 "
Interest on Loans on Deposit . .	6 "

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

REMIT.	CALCUTTA.	DRAW.
2 6	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs.	2 7
	Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rs.	87 2 92
	Madras ditto, per 100 Star Pagodas, ..	330 0 0

It appears from accounts, received during the last week from the eastward, that the Dutch possessions at Macassar have been attacked, but without success, by a force, chiefly composed of Buggesses. An account of this affair published at Batavia, describes the invading force as Piratical, and states that the enemy were completely repelled. The Dutch Commandant is represented to have lost a leg in the action. In the year 1780, a similar attempt was made on Mac-

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY RHAWOO PANDOORANGJEE, & G. MARTINS, IN APOLLO STREET.
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &C. &C. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.
Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the PRINTERS, *who will pay due attention to their Orders.*

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1820.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

casser by the Buggesses. At Borneo, the Netherland's Government seems likely to be engaged in disputes. It is stated, that they have violated the stipulations of a treaty concluded with the late Sultan of Pontiana, and have altered the succession to the government. At Palambang they continued to be engaged in hostility—and it appears that a 74 and a frigate, with a fleet of transports, have entered the river, and were proceeding towards the Forts, with as much expedition as the rapidity of the currept would permit: the following remarks on the dificulties, with which they may have to contend, are taken from a statement published in the *Hurkaru* :—

"To those who are unacquainted with the natural difficulties of the Palambang river, together with the very formadable resources of the M lays in that quarter, it may be interesting to know, that the English expedition of 1812, under the command of Commodore Broght n and Colanel Gellespie, experienced great delays in their progress up to the Dutch factory, from the difficulties of the river; and, when there, were met by fire rafts of so alarming and destructive a nature, that it required the utmost exertion of the active intrepidity, so eminently possessed by British seamen, to prevent the annihilation of the whole fleet by fire. What then may be the results expected now, from the great inferiority of Dutch discipline and energy, when it is considered that their ships of war are manned with scarcely more than half their full complement of men, and that even these are principally Javanese.

"On this subject it may be remarked, that the employment of English ships by the Batavian Government, to assist in carrying the expedition into effect, is much to be deprecated; in as much as it tends to strengthen the idea, which has been most sedulously circulated among the people of Palambang by the emissaries of the Dutch, that in the present expedition, the English are united with them for the purpose of forcing the inhabitants to acknowledge the Dutch authority—a coalition, than which nothing could be more inconsistent with or foreign to the British policy.

[*Sup. to the Ind. Gaz. Dec,*—20.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The Races commenced at this Presidency, yesterday morning, when the New Race Stand, was opened for the first time. As considerable interest was excited, the Course was thronged at an early hour; but the fog being unusually heavy, the Horses did not start until the Sun was high above the horizon. The order of the differents contests, and their results, were as follows :

CALCUTTA DECEMBER MEETING.

Monday December 20, 1819.

Sweepstakes of 25 Gold Mohurs each, for Maiden Arabs, (bona fide, &c.) 8st. 7lb. each—T. M. (ten Subscribers.)

Mr. Fallen's, g. h. Aleck, -	1
Capt. O'Kelly's, g. h. Hukkeebookah,	2
Mr. Treves's g. h. Commissioner, -	
Mr. Walter's, br. h. Snowball, - -	
Mr. Black's b. Mare, - -	
Mr. Arthur's, b. h. Mountebank, -	
Mr. Hunt's g. h. - -	

Commissioner made play, followed close by Hukkeebookah, and led past the post. From the thickness of the fog, the Horses could not bee seen on the opposite side of the course, but when they came in sight again, Aleck and Hukkeebookah were leading and ran a hard race in, which was won by Aleck, by a neck.

The Trial Stakes of 100 Gold Mohurs each, for Horses that never started in this Country, 2 years old, a feather—three, 7st. 4lb.—four, 8st. 4lb.—five, 8st. 13lb.—six, 9st. 3lb. and aged, 9st. 5lb.—Mares, &c. all 3lb. R. C. (six. Subscribers.)

Capt. O'Kelly's br. e. f. Ulrica,	1
Mr. Lyon's b. e. c. Scud, -	2
Mr. Walter's gr. e. c. Jack Tar, -	3
Mr. Treves's ch. e. g. Leparello, 6 yrs.	4
Mr. Thomas's b. e. g. Woodpecker, 6 yrs.	5

All the Horses ran together, about half way round the Course, when Ulrica and Scud took the lead and run a beautiful race home by Ulrica, by a neck.

Sweepstake of 50 Gold Mohur each—T. M.

Mr. Walter's, g. a. h. Antelope, 8st. 0lb.	1
Mr. Fallen's b. a. h. Slouch, 8st. 4lb.	2
Mr. Treves' g. a. h. Shrimp, 7st. 7lb.	3

Won easily by Antelope who took the lead and kept it all the way.

Match for 50 Gold Mohurs—T. M.

Mr. Walter's g. g. Bantam, 8st. 3lb.	1
Mr. Fallen's c. p. Pack, 8st. 3lb.	2

A close race thoughout, won by Bantam.

Match for 200 Gold Mohurs.—T. J.

Mr. Yates's b. a. h. Trumpeter, 8st. 0lb.	1
Mr. Fallen's g. a. h. Lancaster, 8st. 10lb:	2

Trumpeter took the lead, followed close by La caster, an even and well contested race, won by half a neck.

Match for 50 Gold Mohurs, P. P.—R. C.

Mr. Black's ch. c. m. Laurel Leaf, 8st. 7lb.	1
Mr. Lamb's g. a. h. Strongback, 8st. 7lb.	2

Strongback made play, but the Filly had evidently the best of the race throughout, and beat him at last very easy.

The comfortable accommodation afforded by the New Race Stand was universally felt and admired. The open gallery afforded abundant room, with convenient and agreeable seats for the Ladies; while the terrace above, offered a still more commanding view to the Gentlemen who preferred ascending there to remaining below. Some unnecessary fears seemed to be entertained as to the roof not being sufficiently strong to bear the weight of all who might assemble on it; but from the number and size of the pillars on which the beams rest, and the shortness and solid dimensions of the beams themselves, we conceive, that it must be deemed abundantly secured and capable of sustaining the weight of any number of persons that might be spread over it.

In the lower Hall, a sumptuous Breakfast was prepared for such of the Company as were disposed to remain and partake of it; and the whole arrangement of the Establishment seemed to be so well calculated to add to the pleasures of those who were present, that it is highly probable the Race Stand will become a place of fashionable morning resort, during the season.

DECEMBER 22.

The Report of yesterday announced, what had long and anxiously been looked for, the arrival of a ship from England. The Rochester, Captain D. Sutton, left the Downs it is stated on the 25th of July, and quitted Madeira, at which she touched on her outward passage, on the 10th of August. The list of her Passengers, which includes a number of persons, will be found under its usual head in our last page.

We have not yet received any Public Papers by this occasion, though we may expect them to-day but private Letters which have reached town, extending to the 21st of July, have been submitted to us, and from them we learn the few following items of general news.

The Parliament is stated to have been prorogued at the time those Letters were written, but neither the date at which its last sitting was held, nor the period appointed for its meeting again, are mentioned. These points, however, we shall soon learn from public channels.

PASSENGERS.

List of Passengers per ship Rochester, from London 25th July, and Madeira 10th of August.

Captain Flint, R. N.; Mrs. C. Flint; Master E. Flint; Captain J. Clark, B. N. I.; Captain Fulton, B. A.; Mrs. E. Fulton; Captain P. Dudgeon; Messrs. G. Gordon, Ed. Townsend, Jas. Douglass, Ed. Wakefield, C. Boyd, R. Garret, Jas. Scott, W. Maidman, B. Williams, and P. Jackson, Bengal Cadets; Messrs. Alex Grant, M. Fitzgerald, Richard Nison, S. Hicks, J. Gordon and W. Cotton, Madras Cadets.

Madras.

DECEMBER 30.

The Ship *Edmonstone* from the Isle of France the 3d, and Bourbon the 9th of November, anchored in the Roads yesterday.

Passengers by the Edmonstone: Major Briston and family, Doctor Fusden, and family Capt. Stuartfield, Captain Darby, Lieut. Hodson, Lieut. Campbell, S. Holman, Esq. Naval Store Keeper; Mrs. Young and Mr. Anderson, the above Passengers are for Calcutta exceping Mr. Holman.

The *Surry*, is expected to sail almost immediately.

The Wind blew with considerable violence in the early part of the week, and it was expected would have brought Rain; very little fell however, and we fear it is now too late to expect any considerable addition to the present scanty supply.

COMMERCIAL REPORTS.

(*From the Madras New Price Current of the 1st of Dec.*)

Every thing of a Commercial nature is very dull at present at Madras.

Europe Goods.—Ale, Beer, Hams, Cheese, Pickles, Raisins, and some other articles of Domestic consuption, are in demand, Ale is now retalling at 40 Pagodas per Hogshead, and will most likely be dearer before the end of the year.

Cotton.—Nothing is doing at present in this article, the unfavourable accounts from Europe, have prevested any speculations being made.

Sugar.—Bears a good price and is much in demand.

Wheat.—The last sale of this article were effected at 108 Pagodas per Garce, but falling.

Pepper.—Of this article there is but little in the market, and we believe that it is in demand.

Freight to London.—£7 per ton.

COINS.

English Guineas, . .	9⅔	rupees each
Sicca Gold Mohurs, . .	16	rupees each
Surat Gold Mohurs, . .	13⅜	rupees each
Star Pagodas, old, . .	353½	rupees per 100
Star Pagodas, new, . .	362½	rupees per 100
Porto Nova Pagodas,	122 for 350	rupees
Sultana, Bahadre Carthur Iekaries Pagodas	100 for 378	rupees
Madras 3 Swmies, .	400 for 385	rupees
Hyderabad rupees, .	11½ for 10	rupees
Dollars, . .	16½ for 35	rupees

EXCHANGES.

On England, thirty day's sight, per Rupees 2*s*, 2*d*.
On England, ninety day's sight, per Rupees 2*s*. 2½*d*
On England, six months sight, per Rupees 2*s*. 3*d*

Ceylon Government Bills.

On Calcutta, thirty day's sight, 93 to 93⅛ Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

On Bombay, thirty day's sight, 100 Bombay Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

Ceylon.

DECEMBER 4. 1819.

The annual dinner given by His Excellency Sir Robert Brownrigg to the married European Soldiers, and their Wives and Children, was this year unusually well attended, 439 being present, including 64 Children of the Orphan Asylum. The sight altogether was very gratifying of so many Europeans, in good health, all met according to old English custom, and we were informed by the Commanding Officers that not one woman was absent belonging either to the 83d and 45th Regiments or the Artillery, We were pleased to see a boy selected from among the Orphan Children, for each of the long tables, to say Grace according to the regulation of their own School. This bountiful feast has been given hitherto upon Christmas day, but we understood that from the intended departure of His Excellency and Lady Brownrigg being so near. Her Ladyship wished to fix an earlier day, and appointed the 28th of November, as it was the anniversary of His Excellency the Governor's return from Kandy when he had completed the suppression of the rebellion, and had been absent sixteen months from Colombo.

Many Ladies and Gentlemen went to the King's House to look at the Children in their new clothes, and seemed to enjoy the sight of so many of their own Countrymen and women celebrating the day so entirely according to old English hospitality.

English Extracts.

Associations for protecting the Agricultural Interest have been formed at Norwich and Exeter, and a meeting for a similar purpose is announced in Herts.

The Clergy of London, it is understood, intend to withdraw the Bill for increasing their tithes.

The Earl St. Vicent arrived at Dover from France on Monday,

Commercial Register June 5.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, June 22.

PECULATION.

Sir W. Crespigny observed, that certain papers respecting frauds in the parish of Westerham, in the district of Seven Oaks, had been referred to a Committee, on his motion; but they were found to be so voluminous that nothing was done. They were however at length referred to the Board of Taxes, who stated, in their report, that Rogers, the surveyor, had, by the connivance of a clerk to the Commissioners, been guilty of gross frauds and overcharges; had inserted in the principal duplicate less sums than had been received, and in many instances had made the charges in the supplementary assessment appear as surcharges, by which the surveyor became entitled to a considerable sum as per centage. With respect to this clerk, the Commissioners had indeed threatened to make him pay the penalties, but instead of following up this threat, they had (as the Hon. Baronet was understood to say) made him superintendant of surveyors in four northern counties. He thought this was a fit subject for Parliamentary inquiry; and he therefore moved for certain returns, merely for the purpose of getting information.

Mr. Lushington said that, as to the surveyor so justly condemned, penalties amounting to 9131. had been recovered from him on the discovery. The clerk to the Commissioners was a very respectable person, and it appeared that he had only been guilty of unintentional neglect, in trusting to others: the admonition he had received therefore would put him on his guard in future.—The motion was agreed to.

EXCISE PROSECUTIONS.

Mr. D. W. Harvey held in his hand a Petition from Captain Bryant, of the ship Margaret, complaining of oppression from the Commissioners of Excise. According to this Petition, the Captain's case was this:—On the Margaret coming into port from Surinam, Capt. B. sent in a statement of the exciseable articles on board, and 145 bags of coffee were set down in that statement. The searchers on coming on board found that there were only 140 bags, by which Capt. Bryan was rendered liable to a penalty of 200l. Capt. B. inquired into this, and ascertained that it occurred in consequence of the hurry of sailing, the coffee contained in 145 bags having been put into 140 at Surinam. This was represented to the Commissioners, and as

nothing was done, the matter was considered to be at an end. Two years afterwards, however, he was served with an Exchequer process, which was the first notice he received of the commencement of proceedings for the penalty (a very unusual course.) He immediately applied to the Excise, to whom he sent a statement of the whole occurrence, and they replied, that they would only remit the prosecution, if he would pay a compensation, as the Excise never commenced a prosecution without good grounds. This refusal might be accounted for from the circumstance of these Petitions being generally referred to the Solicitor of the Board, who has an interest in deciding always in one way. This was a system which could not be too strongly condemned. The Lords of the Treasury, however, on a similar application being made to them, remitted the penalty, thus virtually rebuking the conduct of the Excise. They directed the Petitioner however to pay the costs: those of the Excise Solicitor amounted to 160l. and his own to 89l.! This was certainly a case of great injustice, and it was unfortunately not an unusual one, The official returns showed that in one year alone 761 criminal informations were filed, the costs of each of which averaged £ 160,—making an annual sum of £ 120,000. He could only suppose that these informations were filed not for the protection of the revenue, but to wring enormous costs from the parties. An expense of 50 guineas was incurred every time a prosecution was commenced, in this manner:—a brief to the Attorney-General 10gs.; to the Solicitor General the same; to two other Counsel eight each, and to two more four each. And to these items there was another tacked, of 7l. 13s. 4d. for the court-crier. (A laugh.) The employment of so many and such counsel also increased the expenses of the parties accused, by compelling them to provide more than common defence. He (Mr. H.) should move, at a future time, for a Committee to inquire into this subject, and he expected to have the assistance of Ministers, as the finance resolutions so strongly recommended economy. These prosecutions even interfered with the social duties, such was the cupidity of informers. As an instance of this, he would mention the following;—A gentlemen at Colchester lent his friend a copper, and was prosecuted for that friend's brewing a quarter of malt. The penalty was 100l. which was notified to him in the appalling form of a copy of the bill filed, of forty or fifty folios. He had in the end to pay 30l. as a composition, and 46l. costs—The Hon. Gentleman concluded by moving that the Petition be brought up.

The Solicitor General stated, with respect to the case of Captain Bryant, that the delay in prosecuting him would be found, he believed, to have arisen from the Captain's having left England in the mean time. Several representations had certainly been made to the Excise, and one of them stated, that the error was occasioned by the coffee being brought in barrels and stowed in bags: this, if so would have appeared in the ship's books, which however had not been produced. The Act of Parliament did not allow the Commissioners to suffer parties to alter reports of cargoes.—The Learned Gentleman then defended the Excise and its Solicitor. The greater part of the informations mentioned were never tried; and the House was aware that the Crown never either received or paid costs. All compromises proceeded from the parties prosecuted, and never from the Exchequer. As to the number of Counsel employed, it was necessary that there should be a regular number, both that they might relieve, one another in very long cases, which sometimes occurred, and because it would not do to have a Counsel for the Crown one day, and to run the risk of his being retained against the Crown the next, when his assistance would be necessary.

Mr. Calvert and Mr. Denman thought a strong case had been made out for the interference of Parliament.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer wished to explain that the Treasury had remitted the penalty, because they considered the costs a sufficient punishment, and not that they at all disapproved of the conduct of the Excise. The great revenue raised from this source (35,000,000*l*) was a sufficient reason for the number of prosecutions.

Mr. Gordon remarked, that the Attorney and Solicitor-General ought not to be paid for holding briefs in causes in which they could not attend, on account of their other engagements.

Mr. Harvey withdrew his motion, and the papers relating to Captain Bryant's case were ordered instead.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, June 11.

DEFAMATION.

Baker *v.* Sprat.—This was stated to be an action by which the Plaintiff sought to recover a compensation in damages for certain defamatory words spoken by the Defendant, and by which he, the Plaintiff, had suffered great injury in his business.

Mr. Serjeant Lens, for the Plaintiff, stated to the Jury that the parties were both respectable tradesmen in High-street, Shadwell, and the Defendant, for some strange motive best known to himself, had thought proper, not only publicly to accuse the Plaintiff of having committed a highway robbery, but had actually made it his business to place himself before the shop of the Plaintiff, and by malicious and unfounded representations, prevent his customers from going into it. These facts would be fully proved, and he had no doubt they would give such a verdict as would mark their sense of such wicked and scandalous conduct. The Learned Serjeant then called Charles Thompson, who stated himself to be an apprentic to the Plaintiff, Mr. Baker, who is a pork butcher in High-street, Shadwell. Mr. Sprat, the Defendant, is a hair-dresser, and lives opposite to his master. On the 27th of March, Mr. Sprat's assistant was sweeping before his door, and witness heard Miss Gregory, sister-in-law to Mr. Baker, say, 'Oh, for shame! don't be so unneighbourly as to sweep your dirt here;' upon which Mr. Sprat came to his door and said, 'Go in, and wash your dirty ——— (chemise'.) Mr. Baker hearing this, immediately went out, and remonstrated with Mr. Sprat, when he replied, 'Who knocked the man down in the field? What money have you in your pocket? If you want a pound note, I will give you one.'

Miss Eleanor Wilhelmina Gregory (a rose withered on its virgin thorn) said she was the lady alluded to by the last witness; and she corroborated the first part of his evidence; but stated the defamatory words to be 'who knocked the man down and robbed him? And what money had he in his pocket?'

Cross-examined by Mr. Serjeant Vaughan: Witness is still a spinster; and though she had lived in Shadwell forty years, she had never heard a bad word before! Indeed, she thought she should never have known what bad language was, had it not been for Mr. Sprat's conduct in this affair. She really did not know the meaning of the word 'smock,' and that was the reason she had spoken it out so plainly in her evidence. She did not know that Mr. Sprat was married, nor did she know whether there were any little Master or Miss Sprats; 'there might be a whole shoal of Sprats, for any thing she knew to the contrary.' She did not hear her brother-in-law, the Plaintiff, say to Mr. Sprat, 'Go and keep your house of ill-fame, and take your wife off the town?' She was sure he had no witnesses to prove that, though it was true that her brother-in-law came out boldly, and like a man, to take her part, and she walked away into the house, 'being perfectly *convinced* that Mr. Sprat's language was not fit for lady's ear.'

The next witness was the portly Mrs. Julia Bates, hostess of the Jolly Bacchus public-house, Shadwell; and she swore, that, on the 15th of April, she heard Mr. Sprat say to the Plaintiff, 'I have never robbed any man, as you have.' Moreover, she saw him standing before the Plaintiff's door, with above one hundred and fifty people about him; and she heard him say to them, 'don't go into his shop; he has poisoned hundreds of his customers with his *kag-mag*! Mr. Fewly sells good meat; let every one go there, and they'll be well served.' In consequence of these words she had never been in the shop since.

Cross-examined by Mr. Serjeant Vaughan.—Pray, ma'am, did you believe this said story about the poisoning?—'Believe it! no, indeed. I know Mr. Baker too well.'—Then he has not lost your custom, it seems?—'Oh, yes, but he has though.'—How so, if you did not believe these wonderful stories which you said were told of him, why did you withdraw your powerful support?—'Oh, I had a reason for that.'—I dare say you have—a *Wapping* reason. Tell me truly, as you are a lady, nay more, a land-lady, and the very picture of prosperity, 'bearing your blushing honours thick upon you,' whether, in case the Plaintiff obtains a verdict, he has not promised to have a feast at your house to-night?—'No, nor he has not done that, neither; so you are out of it for once. But if you must have it, I did not like to buy my meat at a shop as had been scandalized with selling *kag mag*; and so I shall bid you good afternoon.'—(Offering to leave the box.)—No, no, Mrs. Julia Bates, I have not done with you yet; you know that I have a great deal to say to you yet—'How should I know? I never was in a place of this sort in my life before, and I hope I never shall be again.'—Aye! very like, Wapping or Shadwell is more to your taste.—'Don't you sneer at Shadwell quite so much. It's not such a place as you seem to think for; there are folks there that keeps their carriages, let me tell you.'—Yes, we see what sort of carriage they keep, by your own bearing, Mrs. Julia Bates; but pray will you be kind enough to explain to us what you mean by *kag mag*?—'Oh! I dare say you knows what I means well enough, Sir. At least you know what *mag* is, it seems by your talking so fast to me.'—Here the Court was convulsed with laughter, and the comely witness left the box in smiling triumph.

Henry Collyer was present on the 27th of March, and heard the Defendant say, 'who knocked the man down?' &c. &c. The Defendant was sweeping before his door at the time.

Mr. Serjeant Vaughan.—'And so, Sir, you actually heard the Defendant hold this language?'

Witness—'Hold *what*, Sir? I did not say he was holding any thing but a *broom*?—(*Laughter.*)

Timothy Newton was present on the 15th of April, and heard the Defendant, before the Plaintiff's door, telling the people that he dealt in *kag-mag*; and he had never dealt at his shop since.

Mr. Serjeant Vaughan.—Pray, Sir what are you?—'Me, Sir? I am in the *tailoring* line.'—A tailor! Gentlemen, the witness is a *tailor!* Now, mark me Sir. On the oath of a tailor, did you, or did you not, cut out this *suit* for the Plaintiff?—'Me, Sir—no, yes, no, Sir; I—I never worked for him yet.'—Oh! oh! very well. So then, if he gains this suit by your means, he has promised that you shall cut out and make one for him in your own particular line, as you call it?—'Oh dear, Sir—I don't exactly understood—I never made any thing for Mr. Baker, and perhaps I never may.'—And pray, Sir, what is the reason you have never dealt with the Plaintiff since this notable 15th of April that you talk of? Did you believe that he was a deal in *kag mag*?—'Why, no Sir, not exactly *kag-mag*; but I live such a distance *off of him* now, that it would not suit me altogether.—Very well! very well! Mr. Tailor, I have now quite done with you—Oh, you are a wonderful man!

Several other witnesses were called to prove the extensive and respectable business which the Plaintiff had carried on; and others to explain the word '*kag-mag*,' some of whom thought it meant meat that had been kept too long after it was killed; others, that it meant lean poor meat; and others, again, thought it meant meat which had never been killed at all!

The whole body of evidence having been gone through, Mr. Serjeant Vaughan addressed the Jury for the defence.—Gentlemen,' said he, 'I will not take up much of your time, for I know you are of opinion with me that this action has not a leg to stand upon; notwithstanding they have employed here special Pleaders, and made nine counts in the declaration! Gentlemen, I will take upon myself to say, and I will say it in the emphatic words of that declaration itself, that the whole of those nine counts are *kag-mag*! that the declaration itself is *kag-mag*!! and every part of the action from beginning to end is *kag-mag* too!!!—(*Laughter.*)—Why, Gentlemen, who have they called in support of their case? First, there is the immaculate spinster, Miss Eleanor Wilhelmina Gregory, who has lived in Shadwell 40 years, and never heard a bad word in her life! In Shadwell, Gentlemen!! Then comes the Wapping landlady! that gorgeous personage, Mistress Julia Bates—'You're incorrect again, Sir, cried Mrs. Bates, from the lower end of the Court, 'my name is not Julia.' 'I beg your pardon, Madam,' said the Learned Serjeant, 'what is it then?—not that it is very material, for—a rose by any other name would smell as sweet.' 'Oh! lard, Sir, my name is *Juliet*!' 'Juliet,' continued the Learned Serjeant, 'Surely I have the gift of second sight; how else could I have quoted *Juliet* herself in my address to you. But as I was saying, Gentlemen, here is the lovely *Juliet* herself (somewhat *en bon point*, it is true, but no matter for that,) she—even she does not tell you that she believed the slander which she says she heard; and therefore the Plaintiff cannot have suffered the loss of her great custom. Then there is the magnanimous tailor, Mr. Newton; what has he proved, but that he does not now deal with the Plaintiff because he lives at a distance. The evidence as to the charge of robbery is directly at variance with itself; and then again all the witnesses are at variance with the declaration; for that expressly states, that he had poisoned hundreds of his customers with his *kag*; and you know, Gentlemen, that all the witnesses have described it in the compound term *kag-mag*.—(*Loud laughter.*)—Why, Gentlemen, the true matter to have set out on the record would have been, that the word '*kay-may*' had been spoken at Shadwell, and that at Shadwell *kag-mag* is no slander.—(*More laughter.*)—Upon the whole Gentlemen, I do not scruple to say, without intending the slightest offence to my Learned Brother, that it is a nasty case, and ought not to have been brought into Court; and if you give 40s. damages, you may as well give the national debt.'

The Chief Justice then shortly charged the Jury, and they instantly returned a verdict for the Plaintiff. Damages—One Farthing.

Such was the impression made on the susceptible mind of the amiable Juliet Bates, by the flattering comparison made by Mr. Serjeant Vaughan between her and the fair heroine of Shakspeare, that in order to complete the figure, she resolved to take the Learned Serjeant for her Romeo—followed him to the entrance of Guild-hall, and was only prevented by force from joining him in his carriage. The Learned Serjeant was happy to decline the honor of her company.

[*Commercial Register*,—*June 26*

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

On the Trade to China, and the Indian Archipelago; with observationns on the insecurity of the British interests in that Quarter.

BY CHARLES ASSEY ESQ.

The trade between China and the islands in the Indian Archipelago is of ancient date, and of considorable extent; the Chinese junks proceed annually to Java, to the Celebes and Suluh Island, and to the principal ports on the Island of Borneo: they also go annually to Palembang on the coast of Sumatra, and to the islands of Bintang and Lingin: their export cargo from China consisting principally of coarse earthenware and silks, together with various articles of domestic consumption among the Chinese settlers residing on the different islands: gongs also are a great article of export from China to Borneo. In return the junks receive sugar from Java; tin from Banca*; and from almost all the island, edible birds'-nests†, tripang (otherwise called sea-slug) a kind of holithurea, and some other articles which are among the luxuries of a Chinese epicure; besides rattans, wax, woods employed in dying, and other such products of woody uncultivated countries.

These is moreover a considerable native trade among the islands themselves: Java supplies most of them with salt and with cotton cloths: gambier is a very principal article of export from Bintang: iron is found in Borneo, and exported from Banjarmassin to Pontiana, where it sells at a higher rate than the European iron: these, with rattans, mats, dammar, agar-agar, (a species of sea-weed which is used for food), and other minor articles in common use, furnish cargoes to the numerous vessels that trade along the coasts in the Eastern seas, and shew the extent of the trade that might be looked for if the native population were allowed the fair progress, which in the ordinary course of the human mind they would attain to, if they were not restrained by the shackles which European policy imposes on them.

But I proceed to a more particular notice of the ground that had not been occupied, by any European power, at the date of the latest advices from Batavia.

The convention concluded between Great Britain and the Netherlands in the year 1814, has restored to the latter government the factories and establishments which the Dutch held in the year 1803. This restitution has comprehended Java, the Moluccas, and Celebes, with their respective dependencies; but it does not express that the Netherlands government shall, under this convention, have a right to resume factories or establishments which were not in the year 1803 actually held or administered by the Dutch; and it may reasonably be doubted, whether it was intended to convey the restitution of those establishments which the Dutch had abandoned between the year 1803, and the date of the signature of the convention.

On the decision that may be taken on these different views of the subject, the present field in the Indian seas becomes more or less narrowed. If it be admitted that such positions as were not held by the Dutch in the year 1803, have not been given up to them by this country, all the establishments which have been resumed for the Netherlands government on the Western coast of Borneo, since the restitution of Java was carried into effect, become open to further consideration and discussion; and if a formal abandonment of factories held in the year 1803, has excluded such factories from the terms of the convention above alluded to, Banjarmassin, on the South-east coast of Borneo, does not belong to the Netherlands government by virtue of that convention.

It is indeed stated in the latest accounts from India, that the present authorities at Batavia have not only re-occupied all the possessions which the Dutch at any time held in Borneo, but have also declared the Netherlands government to be the sovereign of that island, and have it in contemplation to place the whole Archipelago under one general system which shall secure the monopoly of its commerce in their own hands, and exclude other nations from any direct participation or access; but it can hardly be argued that these more recent arrangements, which would materially affect the rights and interests of this country, and were not included, nor perhaps imagined, when the convention of 1814 was framed, can be considered conclusive until they are found to be consistent with the system of political relations in Europe.

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* The Chinese prefer the Bauca tin to any other, and will pay about 7th more for it than for the Cornish tin. The greater part of the tin procured in Banca is sent to the China marked; and the quantity obtained from the Banca mines has been as follows:

In the year 1814—19,149 peculs, of 133lbs. per pecul.
1815—25,190
1816—26,677

† The birds'-nests are distinguished by the Chinese by the names of Pashat and Chikot, and each kind is divided into three classes of best, middle, and inferior quality; the sale is so certain that birds'-nests are considered equivalent to specie, and the average selling price of the two kinds has been estimated to be, the Pashat at 3,200 Spanish dollars, the Chikot at 2,200 Spanish dollars per pecul. It is estimated that more than 200 peculs of birds'-nests are annually imported at Canton, and that the supply might be extended to 500 peculs, without much risk of lowering the sale price.

Sea-slug is of several kinds, and varies in estimation accordingly—the average sale price of the whole may be calculated at about 60 Spanish dollars per pecul, and the annual demand is not less than 400 peculs.

On the present occasion then it may be assumed, that those islands or countries which are not comprehended in the cluster of the Moluccas or Celebes, and have not been actually restored under the convention which was concluded with the Netherlands government in the year 1814, constitute a field that is still open in the Eastern seas; Java, of course, does not come within the scope of the argument; and Bali, though not actually occupied by the Dutch, is too near to their establishmens to be, alone, worthy of consideration. I proceed therefore to notice the commercial facilities within the space that remains open; tracing the different positions round the Eastern and Northern coast of Borneo, to the Straits of Sincapore.

The Suluh islands, and that part of Borneo which is dependent or tributary to them, come first in this track, and may be considered to include Magindano and the other islands, which do not acknowledge the authority of the European government at Macassar.

A mission was sent to them from Batavia, in the year 1814, for the purpose of renewing the treaty which had been concluded in 1774, when the island of Balambangan was taken possession of, and the authority of the Suluh government in Borneo was transferred to the East India Company. It appears from the information then obtained, that the government of the Suluhs is nominally administered by a despotic sovereign, but is in fact controlled by a few powerful chiefs, who are the proprietors of the greater part of the armed vessels, which, under the general name of Ladrones, scour the adjacent seas, and plunder indiscriminately whatever lies in their way. The native chiefs in Magindano and of the extensive settlement in Celebes called Tantoli, are also connected with them, and it is estimated that the collective strength of these piratical establishments will amount to about 200 armed prows, of different strength and dimensions, and from six to seven thousand fighting men. They make descents on the neighbouring islands, and generally lay waste the country where they land, and carry off the inhabitants, whom they afterwards sell or employ as slaves*. On their return the booty is divided, and one-fourth of it falls to the share of the Sultan and his principal chiefs.

The great Suluh island is the principal market for the sale of their plunder; and the Magindano pirates resort thither for the same purpose; but besides this traffic, there is a regular trade, principally with the annual junks from China, and, by tacit agreement, no violence or interruption is offered to it. The junks bring European manufactures, and coarse China goods; and they convey back camphor, birds'-nests, betle-nut, rattans, &c. including about 220 tons of mother of pearl shell, and a small quantity of pearls.

Of the island of Borneo, and especially the Bay of Malludu and the division termed Borneo Proper on the north and north-west coast, the following account has been given by the late Dr. Leyden." Borneo Proper is one of the states which grows rice enough for its own consumption; its camphor is the best in the world, but does not exceed the annual quantity of 35 peculs of 133 pounds per pecul. When the original settlement was formed in Balambangan in 1774, Mr. Jesse found that not more than 4000 peculs were produced; and I understand the country still produces pepper equal at least to that quantity. The trade between Borneo and the Chinese port of Amoy is very considerable; according to Foster there were seven junks at Borneo in 1775, and the return cargoes procured by the Chinese are chiefly camphor, sea-slug, tortoise-shell, birds'-nests, dammer, sandal-wood, rattans, and various articles used in dying.

"The commodities produced at Malludu are nearly the same as at Borneo Proper; it abounds particularly in rattans and clove bark, and is reckoned well-peopled in the interior. It has a deep bay, on the east side of which are pearl banks. Magindano, the most easterly district of Borneo, and dependent on the Suluhs, produces gold, birds'- nests, the species of red wood called lakka, and some camphor. Considerable quantities of sea-slug and tortoise-shell may also be procured from the numerous shoals and islets along the coast."

These extracts serve to confirm the observations already made on the subject of the general produce of the Eastern islands; and it may be assumed from them, that although the commodities thus to be immediately obtained would not of themselves furnish a return-cargo of sufficient value to repay a direct commercial intercourse with the north and north-east coast of Borneo, there is abundant ground for considering it an auxiliary in a general plan, the object of which would be, to encourage and protect a coasting trade, in order to collect articles for the China market in exchange for the manufactures of Europe.

But it is not in this temporary point of view only that the subject ought to be contemplated: enough is known of the island of Borneo, to justify a conclusion that it promises to prove in time abundantly profitable. The range of mountains in which the gold-mines of Mampawa are situated extend also to the northward; gold and diamonds have been found in other part of Borneo, and to all appearance are abundant; a frequency of commercial intercourse with the people, and the increase of wants that would arise from it, would no doubt lead to the usual course of civilization, consumption, and demand. We known of nothing that should interrupt this ordinary progress; and even if it be not thought expedient to incur the immediate expense of forming an establishment, it must be prudent to interfere, lest other nations establish themselves to our exclusion. Let this be effected, and let the natives be encouraged by a free trade to their ports, it may be expected that the full advantage will result in due time.

The Eastern islands undoubtedly contain a very considerable mart for the sale of British manufactures. Broad cloths are prized by the natives, and the demand for them would augment in proportion to the means of purchasing. Some kinds of hardware manufactures would find a ready sale; iron is in the demand, particularly the Swedish; and the experience of late years has shewn that cotton cloths, manufactured in this country in imitation of Malay patterns, can be exported and sold below the the local sale price of the native manufacture. This single fact is decisive of the importance and extent to which the Eastern trade might be carried. That it is a fact may be proved on reference to the result of the last year, when these cotton cloths have found a ready and advantageous sale, while the colonial markets have been otherwise so overstocked with European goods, that they scarcely have repaid the prime cost. In short, the practicability of extending the demand for this species of manufactures * is bounded only by the means of access to the native population; and as a general remark, applicable to almost every branch of European export, it may be observed, that as the inhabitants of the Indian islands are acknowledged to be free from those peculiar habits and prejudices which restrict the use of European luxuries among the Hindoo tribes, there is no reason why an increase of civilization and wealth among them should not lead to an increased demand for the luxuries of civlized society.

Thus far the subject has been considered principally with reference to the extension of a direct trade from Europe; but there is still another branch of it that ought not to be overlooked, which is the commercial intercourse that has of late years been carried on between these islands and the possessions of the East India Company. By a report framed at Penang, it appears that 2100 chests of opium were exported from that settlement in the year 1813-14 to different Eastern markets exclusive of China; and I have been informed that about 45 peculs of gold dust were received at Sambas and Pontiana, during the same year, on account of cargoes sold at those places. Notwithstanding, therefore, that the market will have become greatly contracted in consequence of the produce of the island of Java being no longer available as a return for the cargoes exported from British India to the Eastern islands, there might still be a valuable trade carried on with the independent native states; more especially when it is considered that this trade would lie near the ordinary track of ships proceeding from British India to Canton; and consequently the mercantile interests in India would be materially injured by any measure which tended to establish a monopoly of the trade of those islands.

The same course of argument is equally applicable with reference to the existing British trade at Canton. Edible birds'-nests, sea slug, and the various articles of lesser value which are also among the luxuries of the Chinese table, are the produce of the Indian islands, and find a ready sale in China; on the other hand, our woollen manufactures are in use throughout the Chinese empire, and are exported from thence to Japan; and I understand that the demand for our cotton goods has very rapidly and materially increased in China within these last few years, and promises to become even more productive †. This fact leads to a conclusion, that by combining both sources of supply, by exporting British manufactures to the Indian market and there collecting the local products which are sure of a ready sale in China, our domestic manufactures would find additional vend, and our trade to China would acquire importance in the estimation of the Chinese themselves, a point of no small consequence at any time, and especially now, when the Americans are making rapid strides, and threaten to acquire a superiority in the China trade.

It would hardly, perhaps, be believed that their progress was so considerable; but it is a serious fact, that in the last year 1817-18, the trade from America to China employed 7,000,000 dollars, and 16,000 tons of shipping, while, during the same period of time, the British trade to China occupied 6,500,000 dollars, and 20,000 tons of shipping; and consequently, allowing that the American merchant receives his return in the course of one year while the British requires nearly two years, the American trade to China is already more extensive than our own. Yet still, though the encroachments of the Americans are matter of daily complaint, though their means of future aggression go on increasing, and their present attitude denotes an indifference, if not something more than indifference, towards the opinion of this country, no means are taken to meet their progress, or to occupy those commercial resources which might enable us the better to compete with them.

Among the Indian islands, the native trade along the northern coast of Sumatra is exclusively in the hands of the Americans; the comparative cheapness with which the American merchants navigate their vessels, and the quickness with which they obtain their return cargo (for the plain and obvious reason that they are not delayed by official forms, but each individual sells his good as he can), enables them to give a higher price for colonial produce than the British merchant can afford to give. They usually purchase with specie, a circumstance which gives them a decided preference at Batavia or any other of the Dutch settlements to which they are allowed to resort, because the payment in specie is of considerable moment in the financial arrangements of the Java government. They also trade in small vessels, calculated to run with facility from port to port along the coasts of the independent native states; and from these collective causes they obtain an advantage which can only be met by affording corresponding facilities to the British merchant, in securing for him also a market among the Eastern islands, and permitting him to resort to that market freely and without reserve. In short, if the commercial resources of these islands be at all admitted to be an auxiliary in the supply of the China market, every argument, whether drawn from domestic interest or foreign policy, seems to point out the advantage, not to say the necessity, of fostering the native industry of these islands, and obtaining a permanent connexion among them.

In the progress of this course of things also, a direct intercourse may possibly be established with Cochin China. The greatest obstacle to the success of former attempts has been found to arise from the influence which the French missionaries had obtained at the court; and, as many years have now elapsed since that period, probably a new succession of rulers will have produced new interests and views. The possibility may at any rate be adduced as a collateral argument in favour of an establishment near the China Sea; because the vicinity of such an establishmeut, and the connexious dependent on it, would necessarily facilitate communication with Cochin China; and the known products of that country, as well as the particular advantages of its locality with reference to China, Borneo, and the Philipines, would guarantee an ample repayment of expense if the attempt proved successful.

The same observation, though in a lesser degree, may be applied to Japan; and it may not be uninteresting to give a concise history of the circumstances which have transpired from the commercial adventures sent to that country, in the years 1814 and 1815, from Batavia.

In the years 1813 and 1814 the local government of Java resolved to send a mission to Nangazacky, for the purpose of taking possession of the Dutch factory there, under the capitulation which stipulated for the surrender of the several dependencies on Java, and, at the same time, to take a proper opportunity of communicating to the Japanese governmet the annihilation of Holland as a separate and indpendent nation, the conquest of Java, and the willingness of the existing government to continue the commercial relations which had heretofore subsisted, and been annually carried on from Batavia. This, however, was required to be done with peculiar caution and delicacy, because it was known that an edict had been issued by the Japanese government some few years before, directing acts of reprisal against British ships, in consequence of their having taken offence at supplies having been obtained in a compulsatory manner by the commander of a ship cruising in that neighbourhood. There was nothing therefore in the appearance of the present adventure that should disclose at once its nature and object, the cargo was assorted agreeably to former usage, and the ships were to enter the harbour of Nangazacky according to ancient forms, and under Dutch colours.

Upon the arrival of the commissioners the Dutch chief of the factory refused to consider himself bound by the capitulation of Java; and, by representing the danger that would result if he were to make known to the Japanese governor the real character of the expedition, induced the commissioners to agree that the commercial adventure should be carried through according to former usage, and without any political proceeding whatever. The commission therefore returned without having effected the main object object of the voyage.

But the government at Batavia were by no means satisfied with this procedure; they considered the failure to have been mainly owing to the intrigue of the officers of the factory; and they were strengthened in this opiuion by the following circumstance. It is customary that on the departure of the ships from Nangazacky for Batavia at the close of the annual consignment, a private signal is given to ensure the present admission and friendly reception of the following year; and when, on the present occasion, this custom was renewed, the Japanese interpreters (who are the channel of communication between the factory & the governor of Nangazacky.) secretly gave the commissioners a duplicate of the next year's signal, in order that no intrigue of the Dutch chief of the factory might prevent their return to Japan; intimating to them, at the same time, that the real charactere of the expedition was no secret.

It was there determined to repeat the attempt in the year following;—but during the interval the situation of affairs had become changed by the arrival of intelligence of the results of the batile of Waterloo; and the further prosecution of the plan was abandoned, except that one ship was sent to Japan in the years 1814 and 1815, with a cargo which had been already prepared.

I shall conclude this part of the subject with some information, obtained from the persons employed on this occasion, and annex in an appendix * an abstract of the results of consigument to Japan, in further illustration of it.

The Dutch trade from Batavia to Japan is regulated by specific agreement as to its extent and description. The export cargo from Batavia consists of sugar woollens, piece goods, and small quantities of glass ware, spices, and ornamented fancy articles; in return for which copper, camphor, silks, and lacquered ware, are received from the Japanese. The price of the merchandize is settled before the annual adventure commences; only a small sum of money is allowed to be brought to Japan, and no part of the cargo is paid for in specie, the Japanese law prohibiting the exportation of the precious metals under any form; the whole trade therefore consists in barter, and the profit depends on the subsequent sale of the homward bound cargo. At the close of one year's consignment the quantity and assortment of the following year's cargo is determined, and a list is sent to Batavia for the guidance of the authorities accordingly.

It has been the opinion of many of the best informed persons, however, that these restrictions on the quantity of cargo are very much owing to the mismanagement or intrigues of the officers of the factory, whose interest it is that the trade should not be so extensive as to interfere with their own privilege, or require more than one chief officer to conduct it; and the commissioner who went to Nangazacky in the year 1814 expressly declares, that, in his opinion, the present state of the trade is no criterion for judging of the extent to which it might be carried;—he says "The climate, the habits of the people, and their freedom from any prejudices that would obstruct the operation of these natural causes, would open a vent for numerous articles of European comfort and luxury. The consumption of woollens and hard ware might be rendered almost unlimited;—they are fond of the finer specimens of the glass manufacture, and the returns from Japan, which have hitherto been limited to their copper and camphor, some lacquered ware, a small quantity of silks, and a few other things of trifling importance, may be extended to a long list. Specimens of teas, pitch, borax, iron, cinnabar, linseed oil, whale oil, and other articles which may be obtained, have been brought to Java by this opportunitoy."

The same gentleman has also observed, that so far as his local knowledge enabled him to form a judgment, the real difficulties of introducing the British flag in Japan, inasmuch as they depend on the character and political institutions of the Japanese, are much less than they have been represented to be. He was of opinion, that the ill success of the attempts hitherto made has been chiefly owing to the misrepresentations which it has been the policy of the Dutch government to keep up, in order to secure their own commercial monopoly; and that the failure of the Russian embassy in 1814, as well as the offence taken at the entrance of the British frigate into the harbour of Nangazacky in the year 1808 may be in a great measure attributed to the effects of this policy. In short, from the various opinions expressed by persons who were at Nangazacky with the commerical adventure in 1813 and 1814, it seems reasonable to conclude that although the recent re-establishment of the Dutch factory under its ancient forms will have re-opened the usual supply of European goods, and will consequently have taken away the particular advantages that were to be contemplated while the British authority ruled in Java, there is still sufficient prospect of success to justify an attempt being made, if the objects to be acquired be considered worth the expense of a trial. And this conclusion is confirmed by the following circumstance:—When at the close of the commercial consignment sent in the years 1814 and 1815, the chief of the factory, calculating on the change which had taken place in Europe, renewed his declaration that he would not receive another consignment except on his own terms, he requested the Japanese interpreters to transmit a declaration, on their part, that they could not answer for the consequences of any departure from the plan which he proposed. The interpreters did so; but they concluded by saying—"It is, however, of no importance who is sent as chief of the factory, provided a lasting peace has been established at Batavia." This expression could only imply, that if the government had become settled, whether English or Dutch, the trade might be continued; because it is very evident that the Japanese knew the real character of the expeditions sent from Batavia by the British authorities, and were aware of the conquest of Java; and as no doubt was ever entertained of the Dutch being received at Nangazacky, the remark was useless if applied to the Netherlands government only.

Upon the whole, then, I think it may be assumed, that, in a commercial point of view, there is a considerable opening among the Indian islands, which it would be desirable to occupy, before the further advances of other nation shall have excluded us altogether. It remains to shew, that the longer this question is postponed, the greater will be the difficulty as well as necessity of acting with effect; and that it is politically expedient to obtain a naval station in the Eastern seas, while it can be done without injury to the just rights of others.

The only power with whom there would at present be any actual contact is the government of the Netherland; it is necessary, therefore, to consider, what are the rights which that government has acquired by the convention concluded in the year 1814. This convention has restored the factories and establishments which the Dutch possessed in the Eastern seas in the commencement of 1803, viz. Java and its dependencies, Celebes, and the smaller islands situated in the straits of Macassar, the Moluccas, Malacca on the Malay peninsula, and sundry establishments on the island of Sumatra: it has also ceded to them the island of Banca; but as it contains no explanatory article whatever, there is still this question, as before observed, whether a formal abandonment by the Dutch government, subsequently to January, 1803, of establishments which had been held by them previously to that date, constitutes an exclusion of such establishments from the provisions of the convention of 1814? And on the decision upon this point would depend the present right of the Netherlands government to consider their former factories on the island of Borneo as a part of the recent restitution.

It is evident, from what has already been stated, that the commercial relations between Great Britain and Holland, in the Eastern seas, are not the same now as they were when the Dutch were in the plenitude of their commercial monopoly in that quarter of the world. Of late years, the British have acquired a direct and frequent intercourse with the native states in the Indian Archipelago, and, from that intercourse, have established new relations which have assisted in augmenting the amount of capital employed in the

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* The following has been stated to have been the amount of plunder in the year 1813-14.
A Spanish brig from Manilla.
Twenty small craft captured among the Philippines.
About 1000 slaves, Christian inhabitants of the Philippines.
A large coasting vessel from Macassar, the Commander of which was ransomed for 120 Spanish dollars.
And some small craft in the Moluccas.

* It is somewhat curious to trace the course of this trade. Raw cotton imported from Bengal and Bombay (where it is grown) is manufactured in Great Britain, and re-exported in its manufactured state to a sure market. It would be difficult to conceive a trade more beneficial to the mother country throughout its progress.

† This furnishes another proof of the importance of protecting and encouraging the course of the cotton manufacture, which has already been alluded to.

* Vide appendix.

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British trade to China. The Dutch, therefore, can no longer exercise the same restrictive policy and nominal control among the Eastern states, without committing a positive injury on the trade which has been legitimately acquired by Great Britain; nor can they extend their control over Borneo and the Straits of Malacca, without encroaching beyond the bounds which the convention of 1814 has restored to them; consequently, much depends on the system of policy pursued by the present government of Java.

Now the whole course of proceedings adopted by that government tends to revive the former system of monopoly and exclusion. They commenced, at the time of the restitution of Java, by refusing to admit the slightest interference, or any community of interests, on the part of the British government in the possessions ceded or restored to them: it was their earnest endeavour to induce the natives to conclude that Great Britain had no longer any regard or influence in their behalf. They have since annulled the very treaty by which the power of ceding the island of Banca to them was obtained, and have sent the sultan of Palembang a prisoner to Batavia, as a punishment for his having solicited that protection which he was justly entitled to expect from the British nation; and it appears, by recent accounts, that they have assumed a paramount authority at Banjarmassin, at Sambas, and at Pontiana, and declare the Netherlands government to be the sovereign of Borneo. But one step more is wanting; if, with the same system and views, they establish themselves also on the western side of the China sea; if they obtain the islands of Bintang and Lingin, and of the south-east coast of the Malay peninsula, (positions which they are known to have in view) the British merchant will become wholly excluded from direct trade to the Indian islands, and will not have one port between Penang and China to which he can resort, except under the control and direction of a foreign power. The Netherlands government have Batavia on one side, and seek to obtain Rhio* on the other; by the former they already command the Straits of Sunda, by the latter they would acquire a naval station at the entrance from the Straits of Malacca to the China sea; while the possession of Malacca and Johore, on the southern Malay coast, would complete their command of these straits; and thus the direct route of the British trade to China would have to pass along a line of foreign settlements, while Great Britain would possess no naval station nearer than Ceylon and Penang. The vexatious difficulties to which this state of things would lead, and the eventual insecurity of the British trade, under such circumstances, must be too obvious to require comment.

The local enactments of the Java government lead also to the same system of exclusion. By regulations passed last year, foreign vessels are not permitted to touch at the minor ports in Java; all the cargo must be taken in at the port from which the vessel is cleared out, an import and export duty of twelve per cent. is imposed, while six per cent. is paid on the cargoes of Netherlands ships; and it is also understood that the old system has been revived of requiring all native traders at the ports under the control of the Netherlands government, to take passes from the resident European authority; a practice which necessarily tends to force the native trade to such ports as the Java government may prefer, and restricts other nations from a direct participation therein.

In whatever point of view, therefore, the question is considered, it seems essential to interpose for the purpose of preventing the revival of this injurious and pernicious system; injurious as it regards the legitimate pretensions of other nations, and pernicious as it presents a barrier against that improvement of the native population, which, in the present enlightened state of Europe, ought to be a subject of general anxiety. It might not, indeed, be so immediately destructive to the commercial interests of Great Britian, if the government of the Netherlands were satisfied with what the convention of 1814 has restored, and would not seek to establish their control over countries which were not in contemplation when that convention was concluded; but every act of that government is of a different tendency; and the very great exertions which have been made, and are still making, shew the importance attached to the object. The latest advices mention, that the Netherlands government have a squadron of ships of war at Batavia considerably larger than that which Great Britain retains in the Indian seas, and have about 10,000 European troops in their Eastern settlements, independently of their colonial corps. With what view can this expense be incurred, unless to establish a supreme authority in that quarter of the world?

Surely, then, it would be injudicious to delay until these plans have become matured, and have acquired that plea which a continued possession and a lapse of time would give to them. The acts of the local government of Java, whether in taking possession of factories and establishments which were not held by the Dutch government in the year 1803, such as Sambas and Pontiana, or in restricting the independent native trade, as in assuming a supremacy over the island of Borneo, cannot of themselves be considered sufficient to constitute a right of possession; and it will still remain open to other nations, particularly to Great Britain, under the relations in which she stands with the government of the Netherlands, to interpose and remove the seeds of future dispute, by a liberal and friendlly adjustment of the fair pretensions of both parties. Moreover, the results of the late restitution of Java and its dependencies afford a means of mutual concession and sacrifice, if such be required. There is a balance of about 500,000*l.* sterling, which is admitted to be due to the British government, in the transfer of Java to the government of the Netherlands; and there is a further sum of about 250,000*l*, disputed indeed, but which is claimed for the British government on just and equitable grounds. Why may not the settlement of these demands be united with an adjustment of the future commerce of the Indian Archipelago, on that system of liberal and generous policy which is consistent with the acknowledged views of the ruling powers in Europe, and with the amicable relations now subsisting between Great Britain and the Netherlands?

An adjustment of this nature may be considered in two points of view; separately, as including only those countries where the Netherlands government had not, at the date of the latest advices from that quarter, actually formed any establishment; or, more collectively, as including those positions which have been occupied since the restitution of Java, but which were not actually transferred with Java at the time of that restitution.

The Netherlands government have no possessions to the westward of the island of Banca, excepting Malacca, which factory, if not comprehended in one general system of possessing every thing to the eastward of Penang, would be of no great value to them. It may also, I presume, be granted, that the government of the Netherlands has no right, under the terms of the convention of 1814, to claim a supremacy over minor ports, which were some forty years ago subject to the control of the Dutch, but, had been formally abandoned by them previously to the year 1803; and, under this point of view, the native state of Johore, situated on the south-east point of the Malay peninsula, is free to form engagements with other European powers, while no claim can exist on the states of Rhio and Lingin, because the supremacy of the Dutch has never been established in those islands.

The island of Bintang, in which is situated the port and harbour of Rhio, is about thirty miles in length, and ten miles in breadth, and contains about 7000 inhabitants; and Rhio, as has been already noticed in a former part of these observations, having long been the resort of the Malay and Chinese traders, is peculiarly well situated for a commercial station: the harbour will contain from twenty to thirty large ships, in safe and excellent anchorage, but is liable to objection, in consequence of the approach to it through the straits of Rhio being somewhat intricate, and impeded by a shoal, which renders the channel narrow for ships of burden: I am, however, informed, that the sea is almost constantly calm and quiet, and that the difficulty of entrance is not so great as to be attended with danger. Bintang furnishes fresh provisions, and good water in abundance, and the neighbouring island of Lingen is rich in the ordinary produce of the Indian islands, particularly in gambier, which is an article in constant use among the Javanese and Malays. Rhio, therefore, would become a valuable mart or emporium, where the merchandise exported from Great Britain, or British India, might be collected and exchanged for the products of the Indian islands calculated for the China market; it would also be a central station, whence a further connexion with the independent native states might be formed, and an adequate squadron be placed, when necessary, in the ordinary track of the British trade to China.

I have before remarked that the Dutch had not any possession or control in the islands of Bintang and Lingin in the year 1803, and no trace is to be discovered among the collection of treaties and contracts with native states, which were found among the records at Batavia, of their ever having exercised, in these islands, the supremacy which they had elsewhere established in the Indian Archipelago. The circumstance also of a mission having some months ago been sent to Rhio by the governor general in council at Fort William, for the purpose of forming an establishment there, provided the Netherlands government had not already preceded us, confirms this opinion, because it may be presumed that the act of having sent this mission proves that no known obstacle existed on the ground of any right possessed by another nation. The native chiefs of Bintang and Rhio may consequently be considered independent of the control of any European power, and free to select that connexion which is most agreeable to themselves; and they have more than once expressed a desire to receive a British establishment, and their willingness to conclude a treaty for that purpose.

If this mission has been successful, the possesion of Rhio will of course become the nucleus whence the farther connection with the native states will proceed; and if not successful, it becomes the more necessary to interpose and to fix the commercial relations in the Eastern seas on a secure and decided footing, before the local clashing of interests has led to injury and dispute.

If then it be asked what position of circumstances would be most likely to remove the local causes of difference between Great Britain and the Netherlands, the question may be readily answered by suggesting that the eastern side of the Straits of Sunda and the western side of the China sea should become the boundary of the respective establishments of the two nations; thus leaving Sumatra and Banca, together with the Straits of Malacca and the adjacent islands, to be occupied by the British, while the Dutch retained Borneo, Java, and the different islands to the eastward of the Straits of Sunda.

But if such an arrangement were found to involve too many of the positions which have unfortunately been conceded and overlooked when the convention of 1814 was concluded, the British trade ought at any rate to have free access to all the ports where the local administration and government of the country is not exercised by the European power who controls its trade, and appropriates its produce. The custom of the Dutch government has been to establish a single public agent as director of the local trade of a port, and obtain a treaty or contract with the native chief to the exclusion of other nations; but it can hardly be sufficient in the present state of the Indian commerce, that the residence of a harbour-master and a few individual merchants should constitute an exclusive right of possession: nor can it be admitted that a treaty concluded with a native prince or chief, in which the sovereignty of his country is ceded to the Netherlands government, should convey to that government a dominion over territories not actually held or administered by the prince who thus cedes them, Yet it is in history that the power of the Dutch government in the Indian Archipelago was raised by their treaties with native states having been made to comprehend the cession of all islands which have at any former period acknowledged the supremacy of that state, but were not actually in subjection or tributary to it at the time of the treaty being concluded; and it is only in this way that the Netherlands government can now pretend to a sovereignty over the islands of Borneo.

Those positions, therefore, which are not already occupied should be obtained without further delay; the recent proceedings of the government-general in India should be supported and maintained: and it then remains to conclude such further arrangements for the more clear and better understanding of the commerce of the Eastern seas, and for that amelioration and freedom of intercourse which the numerous population in these countries have a just right to expect.

It may be urged perhaps that the natives in the Indian Archipelago are in a state of anarchy and uncivilization, which unfits them for engaging in peaceable intercourse, and renders it improbable that the trade with them would become of sufficient value to repay the expence, much less justify any sacrifice to obtain it. But although I am free to admit that the introduction of regular commercial habits, and the abolition of their present custom of having their vessels equally prepared for plunder or for trade, cannot be the work of a moment, I believe that the barbarism of these tribes has been very greatly exaggerated, and I am satisfied that their piratical habits are very much owing to the state of degradation in which they have been held. Remove the cause, and the effect would cease; permit them to enjoy quietly and without restraint the fruits of their industry, and there is no peculiar difficulty that should prevent the usual progress of freedom and of civilization among them. The same report was given of the inhabitants of Java, and was credited until the experience of the British administration in that island had shewn that there exists not a people more mild in character and more accessible to kindness than the Javanese are; and although the present habits of the Malay tribes are less refined and civilized, there is no reason to suppose that they are more inaccessible than their neighbours. I will not pretend to say that the first British vessels trading to their ports would in every instance meet with the reception or the profit that could be wished, more especially in the first opening of the communication; but what I am anxious to establish is, that the means may be found, within the circle above described, of ameliorating the condition of some millions of our fellow-creatures, and of obtaining, with that amelioration, a permanent and material advancement of our own national prosperity.

A conquest of the countries, or even a resident control over the government of them, would not be either neccessary or politic; it is sufficient to form such connexions with them as would prevent any other nation assuming that control to our exclusion, and establishing monopoly destructive to the local industry of the population. This might, I conceive, be effected by the possession of an establishment in their neighbourhood, which, at the same time that it offered to them a market for the purchase of their commodities and the supply of their wants, should contain a sufficient naval force to command respect and ensure protection; and, as our commercial relations extended, a second such establishment might be added, and communications be occasionally held with the neighbouring states, or in particular instances, an officer of inferior rank be sent to reside as an agent. A more extended plan than this would not, I presume, be required; for it would be an essential part of the system to leave the native trader perfectly free from restraint; and if the commercial objects in contemplation are to be effectually sought for, the British merchant should be at liberty to trade freely to the different ports, and to make his engagements as best suited his own convenience; with no greater restrictions than what may be found absolutely necessary to secure to the East India Company the exclusive commercial privileges which they already possess in China.

(To be continued in our next number.)

* The chief port and harbour in the island of Bintang.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Rs.	Q.	R.
ALKALI,	per Surat Candy 22 md.	8	0	00
ALMONDS,	per Surat md. of 44 seers	4	0	00
ANCHORS,	per cwt.	15	0	00
ARRACK, Columbo,	per Gallon	1	0	00
In Bond,				
BEER, Hodgson's,	none. per hhd.			
BEETLENUT, white Malay,	per S. Cd. of 21 mds.	50	0	00
Malabar Red,	Bombay Candy.	50	0	00
BENJAMIN, 1 sort,	per Surat md. of 40 seers or 37½ lb.	25	0	00
Ditto Europe market,	Ditto ditto,	35	0	00
BOTTLES,	per dozen	2	0	00
BRIMSTONE,	per Surat Candy. of 21 mds.	80	0	00
CAMPHOR, China,	per S.md of 42 seers	26	0	00
CANVAS, Europe, No. 1 to 4,	per bolt.	30	0	00
5 to 8,	„ „			
CANVAS, Bengal,	none			
Ditto Twine,				
CARDAMUMS, Malabar Europe,	per Surat mad of 42 seers	70	0	00
CASSIA, China,	per pound	00	2	50
Sumatra,		none		
Buds,				
Malabar,				
CLOVES, Eastern,	per Surat md of 42 seers	68	0	00
Bourbon,	no demand	61	0	00
COCHINEAL, good,	per pound.	16	0	00
COFFEE, Mocha,	per Surat md.	19	0	00
Bourbon,		none		
Java,		none		
COIR, Amendiva,		70	0	00
Laccadavie, garbled,	Cd. of 21 Md.	58	0	00
COPPER, Sheathing	per Surat md.	22	0	00
Plate,	„ „	22	2	00
Bolts,	„ „	24	0	00
Slab,	„ „	23	0	00
Persian,	„ „	23	0	00
COPPERAS, Mocha,	per Surat maund	3	0	00
Brazil,	„ „	2	0	00
CORDAGE,	per cwt.	28	0	00
Patent,	„ „			
COTTON, Ahmood,	per Surat Cd.	210	0	00
Ditto Toomil,	of 21 Maunds	220	0	00
Bownaghur,	or 7 Cwt.	200	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		215	0	00
Limree Wadwan,	nominal,	195	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		210	0	00
Kutch,		200	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		210	0	00
Mangrole & Pore	none	180	0	00
CUREAT,	per Surat maund	9	0	00
CUMMIN, Seed,	per Surat maund	8	0	00
DAMMER, Malacca Raw,	per S. Cy. of 22 mds.	27	3	00
Ditto boiled		5	0	00
ELEPHANT'S TEETH,				
1st sort,	Surat maund	65	0	00
2d ditto,	„			
3d ditto,	„			
GALL NUTS,	per Surat maund	35	0	00
GHEE, Caranchy,	per Bombay maund	8		00
GINGER, Bengal,	per Surat Cy of 22 mds. or 821 lbs.	46	0	00
GRAM, Surat	per Cy. & Pt'arah	26	0	00
Bownagur, & Gogn,	„ „	24	0	00
GUM, Animi, garbled,	per Surat maund	11	0	00
Arabic,	per Surat Candy	110	0	00
Gamboge,	Europe market,			
Galbanum,				
Olibanum,		110	0	00
Myrrh,	per Surat maund	16	0	00
GUNPOWDER,	„ per lb.	2	0	00
GUNNEE, Pally,	per 100	43	0	00
Ditto Bags,		11	0	00
Ditto Twine,				
HEMP, Koncan,	per Bombay Candy	90	0	00
Ghauty,	per Ditto	80	0	00
Northern,	per Surat Candy	70	0	00
HATS, good,	„ each.	10	0	00
HING, Europe Market,	per Surat Md. of 44 seers	10	0	00
INDIGO Bengal, Europe Market.		105	0	00
IRON, Swedish Square,	per Surat candy	65	0	00
Ditto Flat,	„ „	62	0	00
English Square,	„ „	45	0	00
Ditto Flat,	„ „	45	0	00
Ditto Bolt,	„ „	45	0	00
Nails 2 a 3 Inch,	„ „ per cwt			
4 a 10,				
Hoops,	„ per cwt.	12	0	00
Kentledge,	„ per cwt.	3	2	00
LEAD, Pig ditto,	Rs. „ per cwt.	10	2	00
Sheet	„ „	10	0	00
Red,	„ „	12	0	00.
White	„ „	14	0	00
China	„ „	13	0	00
LINSEED OIL, in Jar	per Gallon	4	0	00
Mace, good,	per pound	3	2	00
MET	Surat md.			
Mocha,	„ „	8	0	00
Bussorah,	„ „	5	0	00
NAILS, Copper,	per cwt.	63	0	00
Ditto Brass,	Ditto	45	0	00
NUTMEGS,	per lb.	2	0	50
OIL, Coconnut, 1 sort	per Bombay md.	4	0	00
Ditto Jengely,	Ditto ditto	5	2	00
PADDY,	per Moora 25 to	40	0	00
PAINTS, best white mixed,	„ per lb.			
Black	„ „	00	1	10
Green	„ „	1	0	00
Yellow	„ „	00	0	80
Red	„ „	00	0	80
Blue,		00	2	88
PEPPER, Malabar,	per Bombay candy	130	0	00
Bhatcole,		135	0	00
Eastern,	„	130	0	00
PEEPUR,	per S. maund	7	2	00
Mool,	per ditto	8	2	00
PITCH,	per barrel	20	0	00
QUICKSILVER,	Rs. per Surat maund	39	0	00
RICE, Bengal 1 sort,	per Bag	9	0	00
Ditto unboiled 2 do.	do. do.	7	2	00
Ditto Moongy,	do. do.	6	2	00
Ditto Cargo,		6	1	00
SAFFRON, Free of Oil,	per pound	40	0	00
SAGO,	per Surat maund	2	0	00
SALT PETRE,	per Bag	18	0	00
SANDAL WOOD, good,	per Bombay candy	180	0	00
SHELL, Lac,				
SILK, and Silk, Piece Goods				
SILK, Nankeen,	per pucka seer	15	0	00
Ditto, Canton,	15 seers to a B'bay md.	14	0	00
1 sort				
Ditto do. 2	do. do.	14	0	00
Ditto do. 3	do. do.	13	0	00
Bengal, Bannock 1 sort		12	0	00
SPIRITS, Brandy	„ per gallon	5	0	00.
Hollands	per Case	30	0	00
Bengal Rum,	per Gallon			
STEEL, in Tubs,	„ per cwt.	12	0	00
Bundle,	„ „	13	0	00
STICK, Lac, Bengal,	per Surat maund.	6	0	00
SUGAR, Bengal real 1 sort,	per Eng	26	0	00
Ditto, 2 do.	do. do.	23	0	00
Ditto Batavia in Cannister,	per md. 41½ seers	none		
Ditto China in Chest,	per Surat md. of 41 seers	6	1	00
Ditto 2 sort,		5	2	00
Candy Chinchu,	per Surat md. of 43¼ seers	9	0	00
do. Canton,	do. do.	8	2	00
do. 2 do.	do. do.	8	0	00
TAR, Stockholm	per „ Barrel	30	0	00
TERRA Japonica, or Kut,	per Bombay Cy.	40	0	00
TIN PLATES, I. C.	„ per „ box	18	0	00
in large slab,	per S. md. 40 seers	12	0	00
TINCALL,				
Borax,		none.		
TURPENTINE,	„ per „ barrel			
Spirits,	„ per „ gallon	4	2	00
TURMERIC, Bengal,	per Surat Candy	37	0	00
TUTENAGUE,	per Surat maund	10	0	00
VERDIGREASE,	„ per lb.	2	1	00
VERMILLION, China,	per paper	1	0	00
VITRIOL, Blue,	per Surat maund	15	0	00
WAX, Bees,	per Surat maund	18	0	00
WINE, Claret, English,	per „ dozen	35	0	00
Port,	„ „	18	0	00
Madeira, 1 sort,	„ per „ pipe	800	0	00
WHEAT, Jumboosier,	per Cd. of 8 Pucka	36	0	00
Ditto Red,		34	0	00
Hansia, White,		40	0	00
Spanish Dollars,	per 100	217	0	00
German Crowns,	per 100	212	0	00
Venetians,	per 100	490	0	00
Gubbas,	per 100	475	0	00

Remittance to England at six months 2 2 per Rupee

Freight to England, dead weight 4 £. per Ton.

Loose Freight 5 £.

Exchange on Calcutta, B'bay Rs. 107 per 100 Sicca.

on Madras.